The Union and Journal.

BE TRUE, AND FAITHFUL, AND VALIANT FOR THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

VOLUME XXIII. BIDDEFORD, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1867. NUMBER 52.

The Union and Journal

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

J. K. BUTLER & J. F. PLACE,

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION: One copy, one year, by mail, $2.50; if paid in advance, $2.00 per year or $1.00 for six months; sent free of postage to any Post office in York county.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

From which there will be no deviation in any case.

SPACE	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 yr
1 inch	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	3.00	4.00	7.00	12.00
2 in.	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25	4.75	6.00	10.00	18.00
3 in.	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	6.50	8.00	13.00	24.00
4 in.	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	8.25	10.00	16.00	30.00
¼ col.	4.25	5.50	6.75	8.00	11.00	14.00	25.00	50.00
½ col.						25.00	50.00	90.00
1 col.						50.00	90.00	175.00

The established square (one inch) is twelve lines of nonpariel (this type). Advertisements must take the run of the paper, for the first few weeks always appearing on the 24 or 32 pages. ☞ Special notices, given prominent places under that head, will be charged 50 per cent. additional for less than three inches; 25 per cent. for over three squares. Two-thirds the above price will be charged for advertisements marked "c. o. w." Double column advertisements, or advertisements set out of ordinary form or course, will be charged by the square.

The above rates have been established on the basis agreed upon by the Maine Publishers' Association, and will hereafter be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Biddeford *Union and Journal*.

BUTLER & PLACE, Publishers.

Biddeford, Oct. 10, 1867.

Business Cards.

J. E. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy.
Office 123 Main street.....BIDDEFORD, ME.
31

ANDREWS BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
HARD AND SOFT SOAP AND LEACHED ASHES, &c.
All orders strictly attended to, at the Robbins place, Main street, near the Biddeford Depot.
E. G. ANDREWS. [19tf] D. G. ANDREWS.

REDLON & BOND,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brass Composition, German Silver, Tin and Zinc
CASTINGS.
☞ Babbitt Metal for Box Linings. ☜ SHIP WORK MADE TO ORDER.
Water Power Yard,
1y31 Biddeford, Me.

J. B. NEALLEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SOUTH BERWICK, ... MAINE.
46 OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE

ABIJAH TARBOX,
Constable and Detective Officer,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention. 14

H. H. BURBANK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LIMERICK, MAINE.
WILL PROSECUTE CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND UNITED STATES. 38

A. PATTEN,
DENTIST.
Dental Rooms, 136 Main St.,
(Nos. 1 & 2 Crystal Arcade),
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.
All Dental operations executed in the most skillful manner. 40

MASON & WEYMOUTH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, Hooper's Block, Liberty St.,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.
LUTHER T. MASON. 44 GORHAM N. WEYMOUTH.

A. H. IRISH,
Pepperell Square, Saco,
has constantly on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices, a general assortment of
LUMBER,
Clapboards, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Oars, Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c., &c
Matched and Planed Boards. 1y14

MOSES EMERY & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office Main (corner of Water) Street,
Saco, Maine.
M. EMERY, (5 G. A. EMERY.

JAS. M. STONE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
KENNEBUNK, ME.
Office over C. L. Dresser's store.

DR. JOHN A. HAYES,
Physician & Surgeon;
Examining Physician for Pensions.
OFFICE, CRYSTAL ARCADE, Up Stairs. (12) BIDDEFORD, ME.

EDMUND WARREN,
Deputy Sheriff, Coroner,
Constable and Town Clerk,
KENNEBUNK, MAINE. (12 Office over the Telegraph Office.

WM. HOBSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
46 Main St., Saco, Maine. tf

N. W. DAY,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
WOULD inform the people of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity, that he has taken out license to sell at Auction for all who may favor him with a call. Also all kinds of *Second Hand Furniture bought and sold* on reasonable terms. Second hand Stoves of all kinds on hand. Cane-Seat Chairs re-bottomed. Feather beds constantly on hand. Place of business Liberty street.
No. 3 Gothic Block, Biddeford, Me.
December 3d, 1862. 19tf

H. M. DAVIS,
DENTIST,
No. 131 Main Street,
BIDDEFORD.
Teeth filled in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, and warranted. 30tf

JOHN TOUNGE,
Painter and Paint Dealer,
PEPPERELL SQUARE,
SACO,.....MAINE.
All kinds of House Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging and Glazing.
Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, &c.
Sash and Blinds furnished to order. 52tf

WALLACE BROS. & CO.,
TANNERS & CURRIERS,
Somersville, Saco, Me.
The highest market price will be paid for Bark and Hides. Sole Leather direct from New York market. Manufacturers of Upper Leather and Calf Skins. Plastering Hair for sale. 1y28

S. K. & B. F. HAMILTON,
Counsellors at Law,
Union Block, Biddeford, Me.
Will give special attention to parties desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law.
S. K. HAMILTON. (17) B. F. HAMILTON.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of DEARING & PILSBURY, where they intend to keep constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of Ready-made Coffins and Caskets to be found in the county. Also, Robes and Plates furnished to order at low prices. The only place in the County where Caskets are furnished to order.

SAW FILING AND JOB WORK done at short notice, and all work done by us will give satisfaction.

☞ At the old stand—

DEARING'S BUILDING, 175 MAIN STREET, Biddeford, Maine.

J. M DEARING,
SAM'L H. PILSBURY.

July 23, 1866.

I return my thanks to the citizens of the County for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the past four years, and hope, by strict attention to business, we shall merit a continuance of the same. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having demands against me are requested to present the same for payment.

33 J. M. DEARING.

Removal.

C. T. SHANNON respectfully announces to the citizens of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity, that he has removed to Quinby & Sweetsir's Block, No. 162, opposite City Hall, Biddeford, where may be found Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Cabinet Organs. Also, Vose's Splendid Piano Fortes. ☞ Melodeons to let. 50

Railroads, &c.

Portland, Saco & Ports'th R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Portland for Portsmouth & Boston,		6.45	8.40	2.55
do	(P. & K. Depot,)		8.45	3.00
Cape Elizabeth,	do	6.50	8.52	3.08
Scarboro', (Oak Hill,)	do	6.58	9.03	3.18
West Scarboro',	do	7.04	9.10	3.25
Saco,	do	7.14	9.22	3.37
Biddeford,	do	7.21	9.30	3.45
Kennebunk,	do	7.40	9.53	4.08
Wells,	do	7.51	10.05	4.20
North Berwick,	do	8.04	10.20	4.35
S. B. Junc., (B. & M. R.,)	do	8.15	10.35	4.48
Junc. G. F. & Conway R. R.,	do	8.28	10.43	4.58
Eliot,	do	8.40	10.55	5.09
Kittery,	do	8.50	11.05	5.20
Portsmouth, arrive,	do	8.55	11.10	5.25
Boston,	do	11.30	1.45 P. M.	8.00
Boston for Portland, at		7.30	3.00	5.00
Portsmouth,	do	10.00	5.30	7.30
Kittery,	do	10.05	5.35	7.35
Eliot,	do	10.17	5.47	7.47
Junc. G. F. & C. R. R.,	do	10.23	5.56	7.56
S. B. Junc., B. & M. R. R.,	do	10.42	6.12	8.10
No. Berwick,	do	10.57	6.26	8.22
Wells,	do	11.10	6.40	8.35
Kennebunk,	do	11.25	6.55	8.45
Biddeford,	do	11.43	7.15	9.05
Saco,	do	11.50	7.25	9.12
West Scarboro',	do	12.02	7.35	9.22
Scarboro', (Oak Hill,)	do	12.10	7.43	9.27
Portland, arrive,	do	12.30	7.58	9.40

A Train leaves Biddeford for Portland and intermediate stations daily at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Portland for Biddeford at 5 20 P. M. Freight trains each way daily, Sundays excepted.

FRANCIS CHASE, SUPERINTENDENT.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6th, 1867. 47tf

Steamboats.

Fare Reduced to Boston.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Company will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston every evening (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock.

Fare in Cabin.....$1 50
Deck fare.....1 00

Package Tickets to be had of the Agents at reduced rates.

Freight taken as usual.

May 22, 1866. (23) L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Steamers for Portland.

NOTICE. Change of Time. On and after MONDAY, Sept. 10th, the steamers for Portland will leave foot of India Wharf, Boston, at FIVE o'clock instead of seven.

☞ Positively no freight received after 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Shippers of freight will please notice the above hour, and no exceptions can be made, as promptness in sailing of the steamers is necessary.

38 WM. WEEKS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND N. Y.
Steamship Company!

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE fine steamer DIRIGO, Capt. H. SHERWOOD, FRANCONIA, Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, and CHESAPEAKE, Capt. CHAS. JOHNSON, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage, in State Room, $6.00. Cabin passage, $5.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight or Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River, New York.
August 15, 1867. 49

FALL & WINTER GOODS!
NOW OPEN AT
LEIGHTON & GOODWIN'S,
A Splendid Line of Dress Goods,
From a Nice Silk down to a Ten Ct. Print.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
of the latest styles and the very lowest market prices. HOOP SKIRTS, from 50 cents to the nicest quality. We are selling a
Splendid Skirt—30 springs, 3 inch tape—for One Dollar!
BALMORAL SKIRTS of all styles and prices. Also GERMAN AND AMERICAN CORSETS.
GOOD KID GLOVES $1.00 A PAIR.—SHIRTING FLANNELS,
all styles and prices, both in plain and fancy, together with a good stock of German and American
Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Overcoatings, &c., &c.
We have a full line of Housekeeping Goods, such as
Quilts, Blankets, Table Covers, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linen by the yard, &c., &c. Those in want of any of the above named goods, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.
LEIGHTON & GOODWIN, 145 Main street, Biddeford. 41

Poetry.

STRAYED FROM THE FLOCK.

The wind goes sobbing
Over the moor;
Far is the fold, and shuts its door;
White and still—beyond terror or shock,
Lies the foolish lamb that strayed from the flock,
While overhead, from his frozen branch,
With a tender pity, true and staunch,
Thus sings the robin:

"The wind howls heavy
With death and sorrow;
To day it is thee—may be me to-morrow;
Yet I'll sing one tune o'er the silent world,
For the little lamb that never grew old;
Never lived long winters to see,
Chanting from empty boughs like me,
Boughs once so leafy.

The snow flakes cover
The moorland dun;
My song trills feebly, but I sing on.
Why did God make me a brave bird-soul,
Under warm feathers, red as a coal,
To keep my life thus cherry and bright
To the very last twinkle of wintry light—
While thine is all over?

Why was I given,
Bold strong wings,
To bear me away from hurtful things,
While thy poor feet were so tender and weakly,
And thy faint heart gave up all so meekly;
Till it yielded at length to a still safe Hand,
That bade thee lie down, nor to stand?
Was it Hand or Heaven?

The wind goes sobbing"—
(Thus sang the bird;
Or else in a dream his voice is heard;)
"Nothing I know, and nothing can;
Wisdom is not for me but man.
Yet some snow-pure, snow-soft—not snow-cold,
May be singing o'er the lamb strayed from the fold,
Beside poor Robin."

Miscellaneous.

THE NOBLE REVENGE.

The coffin was a plain one—a poor, miserable pine coffin. No flowers on its top, no lining of the rose-white satin for the pale brow; no smooth ribbons about the coarse shroud. The brown hair was laid decently back, but there was the crimped cap, with its neat tie beneath the chin. The sufferer from cruel poverty smiled in her sleep; she had found bread, rest and health.

"I want to see my mother," sobbed a poor child, as the city undertaker screwed down the top.

"Only let me see her one minute," cried the hopeless orphan, clutching the side of the charity box, and as he gazed into the rough face, anguished tears streamed rapidly down the cheek, on which the childish bloom ever lingered—Oh! it was pitiful to hear him cry, "Only once, let me see my mother only once."

Quickly and brutally the hard hearted monster struck the boy away, so that he reeled with the blow. For a moment the boy stood panting with grief and rage—his blue eyes distended, his lips sprang apart, a fire glittered through his tears, as he raised his puny arm, and with a most childish accent screamed, "When I am a man, I'll kill you for that!"

There was a coffin and a heap of earth between the mother and the poor forsaken child a monument, much stronger than granite, built in his boy-heart to the memory of the heartless deed.

The court-house was crowded to suffocation.

"Does any one appear as this man's counsel?" asked the judge.

There was a silence when he finished, until, with lips tightly pressed together, a look of strange intelligence blended with haughty reserve upon his handsome features a young man stepped forward with a firm tread, and kindly eye, to plead for the erring and friendless. He was a stranger, but from his first sentence there was a silence. The splendor of his genius entranced—convinced.

The man who could not find a friend was acquitted.

"May God bless you, sir; I cannot."

"I want no thanks," replied the stranger with icy coldness.

"I believe you are unknown to me."

"Man! I will refresh your memory.—Twenty years ago you struck a broken hearted boy away from his mother's coffin. I was that poor boy."

The man turned livid.

"Have you rescued me, then, to take my life?"

"No, I have a sweeter revenge. I have saved the life of a man whose brutal deed has rankled in my heart for twenty years. Go! and remember the tears of a friendless child."

The man bowed his head in shame and went out from the presence of a magnanimity as grand to him as incomprehensible, and the noble young lawyer felt God's smile in his soul forever after.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A Quaker having lost a quarter of mutton by a lawyer's dog, repaired to the office of the lawyer, and said: "I have come to ask a piece of thy advice." Suppose a dog carried off a leg of mutton from me where do I look for pay, to the dog, or his owner. "O," said the man of the quill, "to the owner of the dog; he is responsible for any damage his dog does you." Said Broadbrim: "Thee owes me seventy-five cents." "Ah," said the lawyer, "then my dog did the mischief? Well, here is the money."

The face of the Quaker expanded with a smile at his shrewdness in forestalling the opinion of the lawyer, and he was making exit from the office when he was brought to a halt by the lawyer saying; "I have a small bill against you, my friend." "And for what?" said the Quaker. "For advice in the dog case—two dollars," was the reply. This was a poser. It being strictly legal, and the lowest fee in the calandar for advice, there was no dodging, so the money was forked over and the Quaker departed a wiser if not a better man.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has prohibited any more Fenian funerals. Let his government stop hanging them.

THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION.

A vicious characteristic of the newspaper is its denial of leisure. A very Sysiphus is the jousnalist. "Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone." Once begun, there is a no cessation possible, no little concession to fatigue or unusual inertia. The compositor has his substitute, but not so the editor, for whom vacations are hard to get; he may babble of green fields, and long to thrust his nose into the earth and smell of the fresh grass of June, but he is always one of those who do not leave town in summer. He can find no delight in books, he never reads, for types are an enemy he hates, and wishes at times that he might never see them again. The pen is insatiable; to day's work can never be thrown over upon to morrow. There is no time to read anything, or to go below the surface of anything.

He is forever kept from doing anything worthy of himself by his constant fatigue, and by being denied any time for thorough work; he is a sculptor who does not more than strike out the rude outlines of a statue before he must leave it for another block. The editor's life is a bundle of broken attempts, a perpetual beginning without finishing. The energy and the constructive ability which might, with time and leisurely study granted, write something worthy of living, is frittered away upon little details, aimlessly, except to earn one's daily bread, and satisfy the daily appetite of the public for something new. The journalist makes half baked bricks, but never constructs a building. Rome was not built in a day, but the newspapers must be.

The best newspaper men are the fair average workers who never vary or fail in the emergency. Of course, versatility is valuable, and so is speed; but the indispensible qualities are pluck and endurance. In the language of the turf, wind is worth more eventually than mere speed of foot; and without endurance all of the qualifications are like gold in an exhausted swimmer's pocket. No man who has a drop of Harold Skimpole or the old Turveydrop blood in him should ever step inside of an editorial room; if he abhors practibility and small details, when he proposes editorial work he is a thirsty man going to settle in a desert. Such an overwhelming throng of details, such an inconceivably uninteresting routine, is not to be found elsewhere, unless in the fairy-tale task of picking up the fallen leaves of October, and replacing each on its own twig.

It is a mistake to think editorial work chiefly original composition. This is but a small part of it, and there a dozen good writers where there is one good editor; but the writing alone is enough to overbear a man. Almost every cultivated man has times when he would like the opportunity of public expression which the newspaper affords, and it would be then easy for him to write, and to write vigorously; it is even probable that many readers could write better than some editors, just as it is certain that the best conversational ability which discusses public questions would greatly improve public journals if it could be transferred to their columns. But reiteration tells. It is a very easy matter to write a newspaper article, says you? Not quite so easy as you imagine if you have ever tried; but grant that it is not very hard. There is an old puzzle about a man who made a rule to lift his calf every day, which he could easily do, and so he went on until it had become a bulloch.

A Chance for Grave-stone Makers.

Widow Maria Spoor, of Barkerville, has recently sent the following epistle to the silent partner of one of our prominent physicians.

"You was pointed out to me the other day as the man that makes grave stones. I want a stone for my late husband, Hezekiah Spoor; I want a large stone as he was a large man; say two feet wide and eight feet high. His age was 69 years, 9 months and 17 days, had he lived till three o'clock in the morning; but as he died at 12 I think you had better put it down 16 days. I want you to be particular—get it right. His disease was bilious collick, and he was sick only two days and two nights. I want you to put it all in, especially the disease he died with—he was most awful sick.

The first day he was afraid he would die, and the next he was afraid he would not, but he died; yes, he's dead, and I never shall forget the expression that lit up his countenance in his latter moments. I understood that you sometimes carve images on grave-stones and likenesses. Now, if you can do so, I wish you would chisel out a picture of my Hezekiah (late Hezekiah, I mean, for he did not look like another Hezekiah that I met yesterday). I will try and describe his looks.

He was really a fine looking man; had whiskers which was red, a short neck and a very large hand and foot—but don't suppose you could chisel out his foot in the picture, but might get his hand in. He had a large mouth, and two large gray eyes. His eyes were very peculiar, and I want you to get the peculiarity on the grave-stone I will try and describe his peculiarity: One eye you want looking right at you, and the other you want to have turned as though it was looking up the chimney all the time. Now, I want this done by next week, as I think some of marrying another Hezekiah the week after, and I want the grave stone up before, for fear this Hezekiah might think it was designed for him.

I don't suppose you could picture him having the bilious collick, could you? I want to pay part in some of the clothes he had on when he died with the billious collick, and the rest I will pay you money as soon as I get married, which will be in two weeks I think, though I only spoke to him for the first time yesterday. Tell me by return mail what will be the price of the grave-stone with the picture, with him having the billious collick."

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby pronounces in favor of A. Johnson.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Which is in the Stait uv Kentucky.) November 25, 1867.

Last week I reseeved from Postmaster Randall the follerin breef note:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

SIR:—The Tener uv Offis acts does not sheeld yoo from removal. Would it not be well for yoo to declare yoor preference for the Presidency? It is my opinion that President Johnson cood be indoost to accept the nominashun.

A. W. RANDALL, P. M. G.

To P. V. Nasby, P. M. Confedrit X roads.

This note, kiverin a threat, put me into a perspirashen. Why, bless the President's cheerful sole, uv course I kin express my preference for the Presidency. Sertinly I kin. I bleeve in A. Johnson. He is my fust and only choice, and will be for fifteen months to come, without fail. I cannot say very much for him, but I kin abuse his competitors, and that, possibly, amounts to the same thing. The follerin is a note I shel send to the Presidunt for insertion in his organ:

Ed. Noshnel Intelligencer:

The question wich just now agitates the mind uv Kentucky more, perhaps, than anything else, is: who shel be the nominee uv the next Nashnel Dimokratic Convenshun? There are many gentlemen spoken ov in connecshun with the place, and their claims I perpose, breefly to considder.

The fust is Gen. George B. McClellan, hoose body hez been raised for the purpose. Gen. McClellan is not, I don't think, objecshunable to the Southern people. They hev a nateral and normal objecshun to enny one who drawed the sord agin em in the late onpleasantniss, but they do not bleeve that G. B. McClellan did this. At least ef he did do it, it wuz only figerativ. His servises to the Confedrasy in buryin the tens uv thousands uv Fedral soljers afore Richmond, the brilliant strategy uv his lootenants in tyin the hands uv Pope and Burnside, and keepin them from hurtin us, and finally, his runnin with Pendleton agin Linkin, all bind him to the Southern heart. Any one who cood hev run agin Linkin in 1864, they konsidder must hev bin troo to the South. He is the soothinest man to the Soutnern peeple wich ever wore bloo. But he won't anser. In the fust place, ther isn't time between this and the next eleeshun for him to make up his mind whether he'll accept the nominashun or not; and secondly, ef he did deside in time, he lacks prestige. He hez bin defeated wunce, and it wont do to take up a whipt rooster. Evidently he is out uv the ring.

Next on the carpet is Pendleton, Geo. H. Pendleton, I say, unhesitatinly, won't do. He won't anser. Ther is too grate a distance atween him and the masses uv his party. He uses good English, and wears clean shirt collars, and no sich man kin hev the confidence and esteem uv the Democracy uv the trooly Dimokratic States. These things, yoo may aver, are small and inconsequenshel, but I deny it. They are uv vital importance. Ther is a natral affinity between Dimokrasy and dirty collars. Didst never observe when Pendleton addrest the freemen uv Injiany, how cold and stun-like wuz the aujience ez his finished periods fell upon their ears? Didst never hear Henry Clay Dean, whose shirts are worn three consecutive months, and whose stockins are never changed? Didst never notis how he lifted um? It aint that there's any diffrence in wat they say—its in the shirt collar. Beside, Pendleton hez none uv the qualities necessary to successful candidacy. He wuz born tollable well off, and hadn't nary a struggle in his yooth. He didn't drive on the canal and study Algebra on the back uv a kickin mule, and get knockt off by a profane Captain for neglectin his dooty; he wuzn't born in a log-cabin in the backwoods, neither did he study grammar by the lite uv a pine knot, which he held in one hand and the book in tother. He didn't learn shoemakin in his boyhood s daze, when the death uv his father, wich wuz lamentid by all who knew him, drove the family into humble poverty; neither did he, while upon the shoe bench, feel within him the cravins uv a noble ambishen, and risin, rush with his apron on, to a law offis, and demand to be reseeved ez a student. None uv these. He wuz born uv rich but respectable parence, hoo put him throo college, and startid him in life ez comfortable ez ever a young man wuz startid in the world. It's plane to me that Pendleton won't do.

The same objeckshens hold agin Seymour. I hev no objecshens to him, he hez done his party servis. Twaz him who made a speech to our Irish fellow-citizens who wuz engaged in assertin their sooperiority over the Afrikin Orphan Asylums in Noo York in 1863, by burnin uv em and beatin out the brains uv the orfuns, and no man dooring the war wuz a firmer friend uv our Southern brethren than he, but he's another Pendleton. Sich a man mite anser for Vice President, but never for the head uv the ticket.

Pierce aint to be thot uv, Bookanan coodn't stand the pressur uv the offis-seekers a week at his age, and sich uv our Southern Dimocratic Statesman ez are fit for the place are either in exile far away or are prohibited from axcepting the offis we wud be glad to give em, by the laws uv an unconstooshnel congris for partisipashen in the late onplesantnis.

Vallandygum remains to us, but he aint available. The fact is, Vallandygum hez outlived his day. Hed he bin actooated by a desire to benefit his party, he wood hev purposely irritated the guard wich arrestid him to the extent that they wood hev perforated his bowels, and died on the spot with appropriat last words for us to put on banners and sich. Then he wood hev bin uv use to us. Then cood we hev pinted to his dead body and in sepulkrel tones exclaimed "martyr!" But he selfishly refused to die, and took remarkable good care to preserve hisself intact, and returned to plague us. A live politikel martyr is a most inconvenient piece uv furnitoor. Marters is very much like gruntin swine, uv yoose only after death, and then they are only fit for present yoose. However sweet they may be while fresh, they won't do to salt down. The story uv his wrongs did all very well for two or three campains, but the people hev hed enuff uv it. It sours on their stumicks. Its got to be to the Democracy, wat hash is to boarders. It obtrudes itself. When there is a Senator to elect, up comes this martyr and busts in among the wires, like a bull in a china shop, demandin it ez the price uv his suffering for the coz. Its all very well when the martyr hez sonthin to recommend him beside his martyrdom, otherwise he becoms a noosence uv the first magnitude, wich calls for speedy and effectooal abatement.

Wich then, shal we hev for our President? There is one man, upon whom the minds uv the Dimocracy uv the country all ceutre. I allood, need I, who write "P. M." after my name, say to A Johnson. He is our rock and our chiefest trust, and in him only hev we refuge. It seem clear to me that he hez all the qualities for successful candidacy. He wuz born uv poor parense, in a poor year, and in a very poor State. His father died when he wuz so young that he didn't remember him for sunthin like fifty years after, and he wuz left a poor orphin to make his way alone in the world. He referred to this interestin fact in his inaugural speech on the 4th uv March, 1865. He made uv himself a tailor and actoually werked on the bord for a livin, and read histry while a workin industriously at his trade. For the benefit uv the people I wood state a fact that may not be generally known, that he, from this very umble beginning hez swung around the entire cirkle uv offishl honor, holdin at different times, every offis in the gift uv the people, from Alderman uv his native village up to the Presidency. Ef I remember, he incidentally referred to these facts in a speech he made wunst.

There are other reasons for givin him the nomination uv which these are the most prominent:

1. Ef he isn't nominated and elected, Seward, Weed, Raymond, Randall, and Secretary Wells will to wunst go back to the Republican party.

2. He hez the affechns uv nearly every offis holder in the Yoonited States, and wat a fite they wood make to retain their posishens.

3 His Democrisy is entirele satisfactory to me. He temporaily abherated, but when he returned, he wuz fiercer than ever. He clambered a long way up the mountain uv Ablishen, it is troo, but when he fell, he only sunk deeper in the mire of Democrisy. We need never fear to trust sich man.

4. He hez a incurable hatred uv the Ablishnists. When they woodent receve him corjelly on his various toors, he swore eternal hostility to em. Hence we kin depend upon hez bein troo to us.

5. Ez a furthur guaranty uv faithfulnis, I may say that I hev it from the best authority that he takes only whisky strate, hevin given over all them demoralizin fancy beverages wich sedoost him when he wuz in the bonds uv inikity and the gall uv bitterness.

Ther are other reasons, but these are sufficient. Let us put onto the ticket with him Henry Clay Dean, and the arrangement is complete. We hev the North and South represented, and the intellectooal and non-intellectooal wings uv the Dimocrisy. I love Dean. Ez he stands afore an aujence in all his greasiness, I feel that there is suthin in him wich we must admire. I close this artikel with suggestin the follerin ticket:

For President,
ANDROO JOHNSON.
(The pride uv the Postmasters)
For Vice-President,
HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Respectfully,
A Kentucky Postmaster,

I shel sign it thus so that in case any other man succeeds, the authorship kin be denied.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

"DIDN'T WANT IT WHERE HE WAS GOING."—During the recent trial before the United States Circuit Court in Hartford, of the case of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company against the insurance companies for the amount of damage to the Steamer *City of Norwich* by fire, the defendents undertook to prove that the loss was occasioned by the steamers sinking, and not by burning making it a marine loss, against which the fire companies did not insure. Mr. Tracy, the pilot of the boat, being on the witness stand, was interrogated by Mr. Scudder of New York, the counsel for the defendants, as to his views.

It having appeared from the evidence that Tracy was hanging on the rudder just before the steamer went down, Mr. Scudder inquired of him as follows:

"Mr. Tracy, what do you think the boat was worth at the time you was holding on to the rudder?"

"I really couldn't tell, sir."

"But what do you think, sir?"

"I didn't think anything about it."

"Mr. Tracy, what would you have been willing to have given for her at that very time."

"Well, I don't know. I was not buying steamboats very much about that time."

Mr. Tracy would you have been willing to have given the old coat that you say you had on at the time.

"Well, I don't know but I should. On the whole, I guess I should; for I don't suppose I should have needed an overcoat where I was going."

Mr. Scudder gave it up and called the next.

WHY LEAVE NEW ENGLAND?

The following article is from the Lowell Mass., "*Vox Populi*" of Nov. 1, and is eminently entitled to careful consideration:

In the *Vox* of October 11th, under the above heading we gave some facts designed to show that the soil of New England is more productive than that of the West, and that the Eastern farmer is better rewarded than his brother of the West. It was then shown by the figures of the census of 1860 that eighteen per cent. (or 560,000) of the natives of New England had left her borders. Of these one half (280,000) were living in the eight Western or Northwestern States, including Missouri and Kansas. Figures were also given to show that of six standard crops, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and tobacco, the production was greater per acre in New England than in six of the most productive Western States, while the home market value of the products was nearly double.—The average number of bushels of wheat raised to the acre in New England for four years, 1862 to 1865 inclusive, was 15 1-4 bushels, worth $30.29: in the West the yield was 14 bushels, worth $15 28. Such briefly were the facts given in the article referred to.

In our former article we also compared an aggregate of States. We now propose to compare single States, and will take Maine and Wisconsin, than in any other Western State. The latitude of the two States is very nearly the same, Maine lying between 42 57 and 47 31 north latitude, and Wisconsin between 42.30 and 46.58. Portland is about thirty miles farther north than Milwaukie; Rockland and Oshkosh, and Farmington and Green Bay are about on the same parallell. As regards climate the winter and summer seasons are about the same. In February of the present year the temperature in Maine ranged from 52 above to 14 below, the mean being 24 9. In Wisconsin the same month it ranged from 52 above to 20 below, the mean being 25. We have nothing that gives the temperature of any summer month of this year, but we find that in August, 1865, the temperature in Maine ranged from 94 to 46 above, and in Wisconsin from 93 to 46, showing remarkably even rates between the two States.

Maine has an area of 31,766 square miles, or 20,330,240 acres, of which 2,677,516 were improved lands in 1860; Wisconsin extends over an area of 53,954 square miles or 34,511,360 acres, of which 3,746,036 were improved by the census of the year named. To cultivate this land Maine employed in 1860, 80,708 farmers and farm laborers, or one to each 33. 17-100ths improved acres, while Wisconsin had 125,333 men engaged in agricultural pursuits, or one to each 29. 88-100ths improved acres.

It will thus be seen that the Wisconsin farmer does not take care of so much land by 3 1-4 acres as the Maine Farmer, although it has been claimed that Western lands are most productive and require less care than the soil of New England. In fact 10 men in Maine cultivate more land than 11 in Wisconsin, the first named number taking care of 331 acres, while the latter have only 328 1-2acres.

The population of Maine in 1860 was 628,279, or 21 to the square mile; of Wisconsin 775,881, or nearly 14 1-2 to the sq. mile.—The assessed valuation of Maine was $154,380,388, or an average of $245,72 for each inhabitant, not a great difference, though Maine was the richest State in proportion to its population.—Wisconsin is comparitively a new State, having had a settlement within her borders but little more than 30 years, while the population of Maine 45 years ago was more than that of Wisconsin in 1850.

Returning to the agricultural productions of the two States we find the following average productions per acre of certain staples in 1860, as reported to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington:

	MAINE.	WISCONSIN.
Corn, bushels	33	28 3
Wheat "	12 7	14 5
Rye "	17	16 6
Oats "	27 7	33 3
Barley "	24	25 2
Buckw't "	31	16
Potatoes "	156	91
Hay tons	8 10	1 3-10

Maine exceeds Wisconsin in the amount per acre of the above named crops, while the last named State is ahead on the other four. With the exception of hay, the home market value of each of the crops per acre is the largest in Maine. Take eight acres (one devoted to each of the above named crops) and in four years, from 1862 to 1865 inclusive, the average value of the products by official figures was $228,-21 in Maine, while that of Wisconsin was $157 00. In 1866, the same number of acres in Maine produced crops to the value of $270.97; in Wisconsin, $190.59. Thus the Maine farmer realized over 40 per cent. more from cultivating eight acres than his Wisconsin brother.

It is true that Wisconsin is a larger grain-producing State than Maine, because in 1866 more than ten times the surface was devoted to these crops, the number of acres in Maine being 211,235, and in Wisconsin 2,343,243. The value of the grain raised from the land in Maine was $5,881,993, or $27.84 per acre; the value in Wisconsin was $52 557,507, or $22 43 per acre: the Maine farmer thus realized on an average $5.42 more per acre from his grain crop than did the Wisconsin agriculturalist.

Maine, with its sea coast line, including bays and inlets, of 784 miles, is more of a commercial State than Wisconsin, with only a lake navigation on the East, and the Mississippi on the West. The former with her extensive water power is also largely engaged in manufacturing, which is not the case with Wisconsin. Taking the productions of flour and meal, cotton goods, lumber, boots and shoes, woolen goods, clothing, leather, machinery, minerals, fisheries, the aggregate valuation of the same by the census of 1860 was, in Maine, $23,790,112; in Wisconsin, $15,393,851. We might extend these statistics to an indefinite length, but think that enough has been given for one time. It is proved, we believe, that the soil of Maine is made more productive than that of Wisconsin, and that the "down east" farmer, who seeks to improve his condition by going to Wisconsin makes a mistake. The latter State has one of the most productive soils of the West; but the facts hardly show that she exceeds Maine, which is frequently spoken of in disparaging terms.

Maine is a good State, but her leading men pursued a mistaken policy for nearly a generation, the tendency being to drive away their youth instead of retaining them and calling in others to help people the State. In 1820, Maine was separated from Massachusetts and admitted to the Union as a sovereign State, with a population of 298,335. In 1830 the census showed a population of 399,455, an increase of over 33 1-3 per cent., a good rate, though not in proportion to most of the Western States. Had this rate been kept up till now, her population in 1840 would have been 532,606 instead of 501,793; and in 1850, 710,

Union and Journal.

BIDDEFORD, ME., DEC. 20, 1867.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BANKRUPTCY FOR YORK CO.

Subscribers are requested to examine the date on the printed colored slip attached to their paper, as this indicates the time to which the subscription is paid. For instance, "1May68," means that the subscriber has paid to May 1st, 1868. When a new payment is made, *this date* will be *immediately altered* so that the *label* is a constant **Receipt in Full** for the time which the subscriber has paid. Subscribers in arrears are requested to forward the sums due, immediately.

No notice will be taken, at this office, of anonymous communications. The name and address of the writer must be given, *not for publication*, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

JOHNSON vs. JOHNSON.

In his Message to Congress Andrew Johnson devotes much space in his argument against negro suffrage. He insists that the difference between the black man and the white man is physical, moral and mental, and therefore they, the negroes, should remain in subservience to those he terms the superior race, or should be thrust from the country.

"The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely *governed* and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government *exclusively their own*, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether a common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves."

Those are Mr. Johnson's words, not his enemy's, and by them we may judge him. He delights in attempting to prove in a State Paper, the inferiority of a race in the country where they have been slaves, by contrasting their mental and moral status with those of the whites, and stupidly urges upon Congress that if the country places a ballot in the hand into which it placed a musket, that ruin will soon overtake us. Mr. Johnson did not, if he was sincere, always think so. He did not always believe that the black had no other rights in the land except the right to be taxed and governed. It dates not beyond the memory of us all, when Mr. Johnson in 1864 addressed the colored men of Nashville, and said:

"I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I am here on my own soil; and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall, by God's help, no longer pollute our State. *Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies*; and when this strife in which we are *all* engaged is past, I know we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

Was he sincere then when he spoke these brave words, or was he at so early a stage the gigantic demagogue he has since proved himself to be? Which is right, Alexander the silversmith, or Alexander the coppersmith?

Upon that platform of principles in Reconstruction, as set forth by Mr. Johnson in 1864, the Republican party stand to-day, and those principles have been their guide in their great work of restoring the country. Power shall be given only to loyal men, and that man who can carry a musket in defence of the country, can also vote in its defence; while a loyal black man is in every respect a more valuable citizen than a white traitor. That is the essence of the Republican creed, and with that enunciation comes that necessary creed of life to a Republic—honest labor SHALL reap the rewards of its own industry, and *every* man, be he white or black, shall have a fair chance in the race of life.

Such a platform of principles should of necessity gather to its support the laboring and working men of the country, and all those who, in the event of tyranny, would be destroyed. It is only by a firm adherence to equal and exact justice to all men that the liberties of this country can be secured and preserved.

If the party in opposition to the Republicans do not desire the success of these principles which, like the ten commandments, have been from the time of our Fathers especially written out for all lovers of liberty in the republic, it follows that they must support the contrary, which is liberty and a fair chance to the few and oppressions to the many. The American people know too well who have been the friends of the government to hand over themselves to its enemies. They might have done it more gracefully months ago, than they can do it now. They might have ordered Grant to march out his soldiers in parade, to deliver up their arms to Lee, or when Sherman was on his way to the sea, he might have marched into Johnston's tents and there have lain down his arms. There could have been some excuse for such an act, but there can be no excuse for a surrender to the enemy now.

What say you reader, shall we enslave and disfranchise the loyal soldier, or the loyal man who is black and who fought for the government when it needed his aid, or shall we fight it out on this line, that all men shall have a fair chance in the race of life?

The Grant movement is now assuming gigantic proportions, and it seems to be the express wish of almost the entire loyal men of the nation that he should be their next President. The Chicago Convention will nominate him upon the first ballot, and then will come the more difficult task of selecting a name for the second office. In this matter there will doubtless be a lively contest and for this position there is no lack of names to choose from. History ought to teach a lesson to the Republicans in the manner of choosing a candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the people. In 1840 the Whigs nominated a military candidate and in the popularity of the head of the ticket, they neglected the importance of his associate and selected John Tyler because he was available to conciliate the Henry Clay wing—a comparatively unknown and worthless man in his best estate like James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce, and how they were made to rue that selection, is a matter of history Again they committed the same mistake in '48, and paved the way thereby for Pierce in '52. The Republicans, as if fated to all the blunders of the Whigs of which element they are so largely composed, did even a worse thing in '64 when they took Johnson; for he was a vastly meaner man than Tyler, and represented nobody whose good opinion it was necessary to conciliate, and they with the whole country have been nearly destroyed in consequence suffering enough to insure them against the repetition of such a blunder. But whom can we trust? not the man of professions only. Johnson professed as much as one man conveniently could; in fact his extreme professions ought to have caused suspicions of his honesty. A dozen prominent men whose names are familiar to the reader as "red hot" radicals of the Abolition school, could be named who have swallowed their heads and are now fire eaters, while there is one now in this State who will bear considerable watching. When men with the record of Webster, the life long devotion of Seward to the principle of the Republican party and so long their leader, the professions of Johnson and others, apostatize, we can not trust a declamation of fidelity to the principles of the party, alone. And because we can not do that, the people are satisfied with what Grant has said and what he has written with his pen and sword. The convention must select for a second candidate one who has shown a well served tenure of devotion to the principles of which he will be an exponent. Two soldiers upon the ticket will be unnecessary; the first will be a soldier of the republic and we do not need a soldier of fortune.

The Augusta *Standard* advertises the consistent and independent position, on impeachment of "My Policy" Johnson, taken by our representative in Congress, Hon. John Lynch, by putting his name in bold type and enclosing it in a black border. The *Standard* moreover calls his record "infamous" because he voted for impeachment. The *Standard* is welcome to all the injury it can do our representative; for there is not a Republican in his District, whether they may think impeachment practical at this time, or not, who does not believe that Johnson ought to be impeached for his high crimes and misdemeanors, and they would be willing to see the infernal scoundrel hung as high as Haman. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Mr. Lynch in voting for Impeachment ought to be commended by those bawling copperheads like the *Standard*, *Argus* and Saco *Democrat*; for the *Argus* and the *Democrat* and, we presume, the editor of the *Standard* while he was doing his best to incite riots to prevent reinforcing our armies, denounced Johnson far worse than does this vote. In March 1865, in speaking of him and his office they said, "and now to see it filled by this *insolent drunken brute*!" * * * "And to think that only one frail human life stands between this *insolent clownish drunkard* and the Presidency! Should this Andrew Johnson become his [Lincoln's] successor the decline and fall of the American Republic would smell as rank" &c., &c. The Saco *Democrat* said, "What a shame to the American people that such a blackguard as this should be elevated to such a position. Andy Johnson was a fire-eater always, a most devoted champion of slavery and an *advocate of secession* until he was *bought up* in 1861. He has been a very successful DEMAGOGUE *and is incapable of being anything better*. Johnson has no color of right for the position he holds." In July 1864 the *Democrat* said, "Andrew Johnson is known to be one of the most consummate demogogues living."

Now, in 1864, Mr. Lynch, according to these copperheads, was yet in his sins, but he was no worse off than all loyal men. Good easy souls, we all were granted, bargained, sold, signed, sealed and delivered to this "imbecile drunkard," "human monster," "insolent drunken brute," "consummate demagogue" and this "advocate of secession until he was bought up in 1861." We did not appreciate one of their number as they could, but we can do it now, and the offense of our representative consists in voting to remove from office an adventurer proved guilty of the very crimes those copperheads solemnly charged upon him, with others a thousand fold more disastrous to the country. The howling of these copperheads at that vote is conclusive proof that he voted right.

The copperheads are crowing lustily over several municipal elections, especially Pittsburg, Boston and Manchester. The Augusta *Standard* says,

"In Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 10th, the Democratic and Labor Reform candidate for Mayor was elected OVER THE RADICAL CANDIDATE by *about 3000 majority*."

This looks big on paper, but unfortunately for such boasting the facts alter its complexion very radically. All parties united upon one candidate and he was unanimously elected, and therefore the Republicans made no nomination. The fact that the members elect to the city council consist of *four* copperheads to *sixty-one* Republicans, is not very healthy for a "Democratic triumph." In Boston Mayor Norcross was defeated because of his personal unpopularity, and the city council has a majority of Republicans, while in Manchester the Republicans carried every office in every ward, except one Irish ward, but lost their Mayor on account of local causes. Wonderful reaction, this! If "reaction" is good for one side, it is for the other, and so what about a Republican gain of 987 in Boston since the State election?

CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec., 18th, 1867.

The tendency of Congress, like that of every body else within the influence of the holiday customs of the South is always favorable to the observance of a couple of weeks' relaxation from business at the close of the year. The present session, with deference to this convenient custom, and to render impossible any innovation of a privilege made honorable by the recognition of many successive Congresses, has duly voted an adjournment extending from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January. This arrangement gives most of the members an opportunity of spending a few days at home, or what is sometimes equally pleasant, of spending a week among the moneyed aristocracy of Fifth avenue. This latter happiness is seldom enjoyed by a new member, or by one whose congressional career has been an obscure one; being reserved exclusively for those whose personal popularity attracts the invitations of casual acquaintances desiring to add to the attractions of their homes, during the annual season of festivity, the presence of a congressional lion. The resolution to adjourn met, in the Senate, with the combined opposition of the new members, who generally display greater zeal in the performance of their duties than the older ones—a fact illustrated by the proverb of "a new broom, &c." but a contact of a year or two with the associations incident to their position in Washington, usually exerts a controlling influence over whatever scruples of industry or honesty may have been originally possessed. No matter, O, credulous and confiding constituents of the North! no matter with what noble aspirations your honest and conscientious representatives leave their homes; the moment they have crossed the Alleghanies or the Potomac the Satanic influences of this wicked world which here seem to reach their highest concentration commence their action, and, like the black magnetic mountain in the Arabian story under whose powerful attraction the iron bolts were drawn from a stately ship floating on the adjacent water until the timbers fell apart and became a shapeless wreck, the black power holding sway in high places, or "the root of evil" slumbering in the vaults of the National Treasury, commence the subtle influences and those principles which gave hopeful promise of honest service and patriotic zeal are too often extracted one by one, until your model legislator sinks to the level of a mere politician.

THE COTTON TAX.

The House probably never took up an important measure and passed it with greater dispatch or with less opposition than was manifested in its adoption of the proposition to exempt the next year's cotton crop from taxation. The bill has gone to the Senate where the indications are that it will meet with an equally favorable reception, and at once become a Law. An effort was made to incorporate a retroactive feature in the Bill in order to secure the remission of the tax on the last crop which has mostly been paid. Anticipating the passage of such a clause a very large number of claims, representing an enormous amount of money had been placed in the hands of a cotton "ring" in New York for collection. It is stated by a gentleman whose information is reliable that claims of this class amounting to $80,000,000 were already held by certain parties, one half to be paid to the claimants when collected, $39,000,000, to be spent for congressional votes to secure the passage of the law, and the balance, or $10,000,000 to be procured by the originators of this gigantic swindle. The knowledge of such schemes in Congress, together with the fact that but little or none of the tax proposed to be remitted would reach the producers prevented its passage and destroyed the programme of the "cotton ring."

During the debate upon this measure in the House quite an exciting passage occurred between Mr. Brooks, of New York, who seemed to be the champion of the cotton interest, and Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, who happens to be chairman of the Committee on Indian affairs. In his speech on this Bill Mr. Windom alluded to "rogues and shysters" connected with the efforts for the passage of the Bill The coat evidently fitted Mr. Brooks, at all events he put it on and commenced an unjustifiable attack on Mr. W. stating among other scrimonious rewards "that the long association of Mr. W. with the rogues who infest the Indian Bureau had rendered him morbidly suspicious of the motives of any member who advocated the passage of a measure in which money was involved." This occurred in the absence of Mr. W. from the floor of the House On assembling next morning, Mr. W. requested the clerk to read the objectionable passages in his former speech, and also the offensive reply of Mr. Brooks. He then proceeded to arraign Mr. B. for his extreme sensitiveness on everything connected with this cotton tax; and said that "he did not even have the gentleman in his thoughts when the remark was made." He said that "his knowledge of Indian rogues was to the effect that they were extremely *sensitive* to any allusion to matters in which they were interested. He did not know whether or not this was the case with *collar* rogues, but supposed it was." Mr. B. attempted to make some reply and concluded by asking the gentleman's forgiveness. The House and galleries evidently enjoyed seeing the leader of the Democratic side so effectually silenced by the Western member who seldom takes an active part in debate.

GEN. BAKER AND MRS. COBB.

After General Baker's testimony had been published and it had been ascertained that he had left the city, the immaculate Mrs. Cobb, with the assistance of a few prominent copperheads procured a warrant for his arrest for "defamation of character." The fact is Mrs. C. cares nothing about character; but her 'defamation' involved a certain high official and it was necessary to make some show of injured innocence (?) in order to counteract the effects of this testimony before the committee, and to "pull wool" over the Public eye with reference to the disgraceful state of morals at the White House to which Baker's testimony gives an odious publicity. It was not until Baker was known to have left that the action was taken to secure his arrest. They don't want Baker; nor have they any disposition to elicit the testimony which he would produce and furnish in his defense. I am not a champion of the honor of Gen. Baker nor do I believe him exempt from the average infallibility which belongs to mortals here below. Nor still less do I believe a detective, however invaluable his services may have been to his Country in its hour of direst need, is not entitled to the consideration of honest men. But if Mrs. C. wants Gen. Baker, or Andrew Johnson is anxious to hear further from him, they can find him at his home, near Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, and I enter my humble protest against the evident inclination of the Press to create the belief that he has any fear of prosecution by a woman whose notorious character would alone be sufficient to clear him in the Courts of this District. FAIRFAX.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Recently an Advent clergyman applied for a certificate from Governor Chamberlain to solemnize marriages, and in his letter of application, to prove his orthdoxy, enclosed several tracts for the Governor to read and for the benefit of the Secretary's office, supposed to be conclusive evidence. We are sorry to say that we fail to notice any increase of piety on the part of the State House officials, although the Eliot clergyman did his best. When any of them get high the tract may account for it.

A final counting of noses places both candidates for Senator from Ohio far ahead of each other. There are more Ohio political papers that support Thurman than support Vallandigham, but to the rank and file the "martyr" is still the saint, and the saints are bound to possess the earth. By all means give Vallandigham to his country, who is the father of copperheads, save one, who unfortunately for his party is not eligible to the United States Senate.

Governor Chamberlain, if he keeps on as he is now doing, will soon be called the peripatetic Governor of Down East. We have no objection to the delivery, by such a brilliant hero, of an unlimited number of lectures, but it would be well to hold up during the busy season. He sky-larked off to New Bedford last week when the law required a fulfilment of gubernatorial duties at the time he was on his march.

Gen. Shermrn is losing favor with the copperheads on account of his recent speech. The Louisville *Courier*, hitherto a supporter of Sherman for the Presidency, says:

When Sherman professes to wonder how any Southern man can speak of the "lost cause" in language other "than that of shame and sorrow," we can find no words strong enough to express our indignation.

Fernandy Wood has been "knocked off his pins" by the New York city election, for Hoffman had a majority nearly as large as Wood's whole vote. The contest to honest men as between Hoffman and Wood was akin to the fight between the woman's husband and that animal "nameless here forevermore."

The Richmond patriots and statesmen are somewhat scared. Not long since J. W. Hunnicutt of the *New Nation* was arrested on a civil process for an incendiary speech which he says he never made, and bound over for his appearance to a higher court. These frightened Virginians would like that court to be very high up, or very low down.

Woodman of Bucksport and Col. Robie of Gorham are on the slate for Speaker and President of the House and Senate respectively.

Gen. McClellan has been engaged as chief engineer of the projected horse railroads in Paris. The cars will be run by one horse, or else by stationary engines.

Horace Greeley declines his appointment and confirmation as Minister to Austria. He was confirmed by the Senate, doubtless, as the desirable means of getting him out of the country.

The California Democratic Legislative caucus have balloted nine times for U. S. Senator. Eugene Casselley will probably be nominated.

The President's Message has been generally criticized as a very fair specimen of English composition, a positive proof that he did not write it himself.

Johnson said in his message that the elective franchise should be given only to the intelligent, patriotic and virtuous. If such a rule had prevailed, he never would have been a village alderman or Vice President, and his party, would not number 300,000 souls in the universe.

It is not true that Johnson intends to advertise for candidates for the vacant Austrian Mission.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton writes mournfully to a Buffalo paper:

"By some fantastic trick of your type-setter, my speech in St. James Hall on Saturday evening is suddenly terminated, and so linked to that of Mr. Train's that I am made to run off in an entirely new vein of eloquence. Among many other exploits, I am made to boast that I neither smoke, nor chew, nor drink, nor lie, nor steal, nor swear; as if such accomplishments were usual among American women. In the Buffalo Express, women are to vote for 'liberty and God,' instead of 'freedom and equality.' In a speech not long since, whenever I refer to my honored countrymen as 'white males,' I am reported as having addressed them as 'white mules.' All these are good jokes if credited to the printer's devil, but not to those who represent an unpopular idea, and carefully weigh their words."

Below will be found the letter of General Grant to Mr. Johnson relating to the removal of Sec. Stanton, and about which there has been so much curiosity. The letter is marked private and was furnished by General Grant upon the request of Congress. Hereafter there ought to be no doubt of the political convictions of our next President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling, as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the design then expressed.

First, On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of war. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate, and it was but a short time since the United States Senate was in session; and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired. It certainly was the intention of the Legislative branch of the Government to place a Cabinet Minister beyond the power of the Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet Ministers are effected by the Tenure of Office bill, it was enacted specially to protect the Secretary of War whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second, On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District. Let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as Gen. Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite from the day he was appointed District Commander to the present time the press has given out that he was to be removed, that the administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents of the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary. In conclusion allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is in my opinion more than a loyal people of the country (I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to, see the very man of all others who they have expressed their confidence in removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the U. S. thus but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Gen.

We give below the rules of the Court adopted at its last session at Bangor:

1. But one counsel on each side will be permitted to examine a witness, unless by leave of Court.

2. A witness cannot be re examined by the party calling him after his cross examination, unless by leave of the Court, except so far as may be necessary to explain his answers on his cross examination, and except as to new matter elicited by the cross examination, touching which he has not been examined in chief.

3. In all trials of causes, whether by Jury or by the Court, the closing arguments of the counsel of the respective parties shall be limited to one hour on each side; unless before the commencement of the arguments, for good cause, the Court shall allow further time, which shall in all cases be fixed and definite.

4. All copies of cases to be orally argued at the Law Terms in the several Districts shall be printed on letter paper, for the use of the Court

5 The copy of the case required under Rule 29, "in cases submitted upon written arguments or briefs not read in Court," shall be furnished to the Court, during the Term at which the action is entered, and before the same is set down for argument; unless the Court shall allow further time for furnishing the same upon good cause shown: otherwise the case may be dismissed from the Law Docket.

The New York *Times* cannot comprehend why Semmes wants to lecture about his piracies. It says: "Whenever he saw an armed vessel of any kind he instantly took to his heels and ran away, until finally forced into a fight with the Kearsage, when his ship was sunk, and he himself escaped by being carried off in a British yacht. A platoon of armed Zouaves cruising against school girls in their afternoon promenades, and running away from every policeman they saw, would illustrate the heroism which Semmes finds so fascinating. He may not be a coward personally, but a more cowardly business than that of which he is now making public boasts, cannot well be imagined."

A gentleman who has arrived in Washington from a tour through the Southern States says that the secessionists there are nearly as bold and defiant as they were in 1860. In every State a list of slaves emancipated is being compiled, and it is proposed to pay the owners in State bonds, which, it is expected, will be assumed by the United States Government when the Democrats come into power.

Lieutenant-General Sherman avoids Washington reporters who "gabble," but does not hesitate to converse freely with his friends on the condition of affairs, alluding to the nomination and election of Gen. Grant as a certainty.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Congress adjourns from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6th.

The Bank of the State of New York has been robbed of $3,500,000 in bonds.

Among the French Islands slight shocks of earthquake were frequent.

Statements are received that severe shocks of earthquakes have also been felt at Venezuela and among all the Islands in that vicinity.

It is reported that the Bay of Samana has been offered to the United States for a loan of $1,000,000 in gold.

Admiral Palmer hopes to save the United States war steamer De Soto, at St. Thomas. Workmen are now engaged upon her, and there is some probability that their efforts will be successful.

An affectionate farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of Danish Islands which have been sold to the United States, has been prepared by the King of Denmark, and will be delivered on the first of January next.

Small bands of revolutionists are flocking into Hayti. They are badly provided with arms and ammunition. An attempt was recently made by Gen. Montes to escape from the custody of President Salnave, but it failed.

Very many more Americans have visited Russia during the past year than ever before, and were treated with marked courtesy by the Government and people. While Englishmen and Frenchmen have their trunks searched and undergo a good deal of scrutiny, Americans pass hither and thither at will, without molestation. From Czar to peasant, all extend a cordial welcome to those coming from the United States.

The escape of Garabaldi and the again threatened invasion of Rome is regarded in Europe as evidence that Prussia and Italy entertain designs against Rome which may involve an European war. It can hardly be supposed that Garibaldi can seriously contemplate another attempt to possess Rome without assurances of assistance from some power; while Italy would not dare to violate the treaty of Conference unless backed by Prussia.

The execution of the three unfortunate Fenians adjudged guilty in the Manchester riot which caused the death of policeman Brett, is causing much apprehension in England as to the results. Funerals have been held in Dublin and elsewhere attended by an immense multitude to demonstrate their sympathy for those executed. In Dublin upwards of 40,000 people joined in the demonstration. The latest news from England is that numerous soldiers who joined the possession are to be court-martialed.

F. M. Drew of Brunswick and John J. Perry of Oxford are candidates on the Republican side for Secretary of State. The military influence is for Col. Drew, and the Good Templar's, we suppose, is for Mr. Perry. Col. Drew has been Clerk of the House for the last two years, and is doubtless, well qualified for the position. But so is Mr. Perry. The copperheads we presume will go through the forms of nominating a candidate, but we do not know who hankers after the honor. That party, biographically speaking, lacks the leadership of that most eminent man who, with only seven adherents two years ago, held the entire Republicans at bay and controlled the legislation of the winter! For assistant clerk of the House the Republican candidates are Capt. Charles E. Nash of Hallowell, and Capt. H. A. Shorey of Bath.

The Latter Day Saints (not the cops.) are likely to come to grief, if Congress can be pursuaded to take hold of the crying barbarism of polygamy and wipe it out. Senator Cragin has drawn up with great care a bill to regulate the government of Utah which he has given notice he shall soon call up. It is calculated to abolish polgamy, and it excludes women married according to the custom of the Mormons from inheriting property of lawful widows. Several acts of the Territorial Legislature of Utah granting large tracts of land to leading Mormons are disapproved and every person who shall aid in the Morman sin known as *sealing* or spiritual marriage shall be deemed guilty of a crime.

A Washington special says that ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow is looking after his chances for the Vice Presidency. In congressional circles there is a strong feeling in favor of Grow; and if he does not get it, Fenton, it is thought, stands the next best chance. It is almost universally conceded that the convention will nominate Grant for President, and the radical wing will demand that the second name on the ticket shall be a man fully representing their views.

Mr. Boutwell, though not very much astonished at the fate which has befallen the late bill of impeachment, feels sanguine that before many months elapse Andrew Johnson will be impeached in real earnest and removed. He says it is impossible that the President, inflated with the notion that the people have at last endorsed his policy, and forced their representatives to overthrow his enemies, the impeachers, can avoid committing some outrageous act that will call down upon him the stern retribution of Congress.

St. Louis, Mo., is again alarmed at the danger of becoming an inland town. A careful examination by the city officials, the other day, revealed the fact that the Missouri river, which discharges into the Mississippi some twenty miles above, sends its volume of water at right angles across with such force across against the Illinois shore as to have worn it away nearly a mile. There is some danger of the river making a channel through the American bottom, so as to leave St. Louis two miles from the stream. It is proposed to rivet the Illinois shore with stone, where the river infringes, to prevent it from wearing away.

The Boston *Commonwealth* hits off this portrait of Mr. Dickens as he reads:—A short, thinnish gentleman, of about fifty-five years of age; bald from his head to his forehead, above which was gathered his side hair, brushed forward over his ears, set off by a heavy moustache and a rather long and wide imperial; black dress-coat, with lappel-facings of watered satin; in the upper left-hand button hole a white flower; a low cut vest, with diamond studs to shirt-bosom, white cravat, and gold watch-guard; black pants The whole appearance that of an active, volatile, dapper Frenchman, who had seen some cares, the lines of which were well traced on his face.

General Pope has ordered an election to be held in Alabama, for the ratification of the State Constitution, on the 4th of February. Judge Smith, radical candidate for Governor of Alabama, says the friends of the new Constitution feel certain of its success.

The *Mail* says that R. B. Dunn Esq., President of the Maine Central Railroad Co., has subscribed $5000 toward the endowment of a Professorship in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Lent's Hill, and that others in that vicinity have contributed about $1000 towards the new building.

Mr. John A. Holmes of Westbrook, has now in his possession and in good running order, the quaint and comfortable four-wheel chaise last owned and used by Daniel Webster.

The Bangor *Whig* says a new trial has been granted in the Bangor *Democrat* case. Also that in about twenty liquor cases under the old law the exceptions were overruled and judgement recorded for the State.

General Grant has issued an order to the Military Commanders in the South, investing them with a supervisory power over the Freedmen's Bureau, thus virtually making the latter subordinate to the military authorities.

The Democratic legislative caucus in California adjourned, on Tuesday night, without making any nomination for United States Senator, but the members agreed to cast their votes on Wednesday so as to prevent any election by the Republicans.

The Portland *Star* says that a gentleman of that city, in no ways a sporting man, has offered to back a young man of this city for $3000 against a resident of an eastern town to walk six miles in thirty-six minutes, and it is said that the match will be undoubtedly be consummated.

The New York *News* (Ben. Wood's organ) attributes Fernando Wood's defeat at the late election to the circulation of a report that he intended, if successful, to send a delegation to the next Democratic Convention, and thus divide and defeat the party in that State. This report so alarmed the Democracy that the opposition to Wood became formidable and successful."

The correspondent of the Maine *Farmer*, says that Capt. Benjamin Allen of Greene, raises in his orchard a variety of apples, which is a great pomological curiosity as well as a puzzle. It is made up of alternate sections of sweet and sour, each section including about one eighth of the apple. When the apple is well grown, the sections are regular and vary but little, if any, in different apples, and they are always distinct.

An Western paper says "there seems to be, at the present moment, more indications of a general epidemic of cholera in 1868 than there were in the autumn of 1865 of a general epidemic in 1866." In proof of this it states that Havana, Cuba, several hundred deaths have occurred; also thirty or forty deaths in Philadelphia Navy-Yard; in the country parishes of Louisiana; in New Orleans; in St. Louis, and on the vessels arriving at Quebec and New York. The suggestion that these facts should prevent any relaxation of sanitary vigilance, is timely.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes an account of the discovery of land hitherto unknown in the Arctic ocean by Capt. Long of the whaleship Nile. It is thought this territory will prove to be the Polar Continent so long sought after.

Boston baths have been used by 800,000 persons since they were established. Putting this and that together we cannot make out how Shurtleff was elected mayor, since the numbers of the "great unwashed" must have diminished at least a few.

The gift enterprise of the Ladies' Southern Aid Society has exploded, the diamonds, pictures, &c., exhibited in New York as prizes, having been attached on several executions for debt, they never having been paid for.

The West Virginia Republican papers are nominating Gov. Pierpoint for Vice-President.

During a recent tornado in South Carolina, the wind spun out the cotton from numerous bolls, and left it hanging a yard or more in length, twisted as if by human hands.

Mrs. Burdell Cunningham is the plaintiff in the Hyde divorce suit in San Francisco. Her matrimonial experience has been liberal.

Our government has received information that Russia is extending her dominions southward to the Asiatic coast of the North Pacific Ocean, and has thus assumed control of the whale fisheries in the Sea of Okootsk, from which the whalers of other nations will be excluded.

The President has removed David W. Ballard, Governor of Idaho, and nominated Isaac L. Gibbs for that office.

Gen. Seward, Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to make a tour of inspection through the Southern States, with a view to closing its operations.

A Washington special says that Wardwell, of Richmond, states that he will have a procession of 4,000 negroes at the depot to receive General Ben Butler, when he makes his tour through the Southern States and give him a grand ovation.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to projected outbreaks among the negroes in January that he has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning all combinations for such a purpose that their intentions are known and they cannot succeed.

The success of the Convention in South Carolina is assured beyond doubt.

An ordinance has been introduced into the Georgia Convention to vacate all State offices on the 1st of January until filled by Gen. Pope.

Five alleged incendiaries have been arrested at Northampton, Mass.

The American Print Works, in Fall River, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Sunday, with all the printing machines and a large stock of calicoes. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss $1,500,000. It was the finest structure of the kind in the country, and its destruction will probably occasion the stoppage of many cotton mills and is a great blow to the industry of Fall River.

A big convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble in Madison on the 17th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Nashville.

General Ord has designated the 7th of January, at Jackson, as the time and place for holding the State Convention of Mississippi, and for Arkansas to be held at Little Rock on the same day.

The inventory of the estate of the late Elias Howe, Jr., held in the Probate, Court of Fairfield, Conn., amounts to about $613,000.

An informal meeting of the physicians in attendance on the State Medical Convention, held in Baltimore last week, drew up a memorial for the President, praying for the release of Dr. Mudd, now held at the Dry Tortugas, as an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln. The memorial suggests that if Dr. Mudd was guilty of any wrong, it has been expiated by punishment already inflicted.

The City Council of Saco, held its regular monthly session on Monday eve., Dec. 2d. The chief engineer of the Fire Department, Col. Twambley, presented a report, giving a statement of the condition of the fire apparatus, &c., which was accepted. The list of members of the different companies was adopted, with the exception of Union Hook and Ladder, which roll lacked a sufficient number, and was recommitted. [Subsequently it was returned amended, and was adopted.] A petition was, presented by A. W. Leavitt and others asking for the laying out of a road by Milliken's mill. After making one or two transfers of appropriations, the council adjourned to Dec. 9. At the adjourned meeting, in the absence of Mayor Hobson, alderman Beatty was called to the chair. The following traverse jurors were drawn, to serve at the January term of S. J. Court; Lawrence Jordan and Henry J. Rice. The city clerk gave notice of two writs which had been served against the city, to recover taxes paid under protest: one in favor of P. S. & P. Railroad for $85.04 and one in favor of J. Gilpatrick for $200.—They were referred to the committee on finance. A communication was received from J. G. Deering, Esq., relative to the keeping for sale of gunpowder contrary to law at a store nor his place of business. An order was also passed directing the committee on licenses to submit rules and regulations for the sale of gunpowder. An order was passed also assessing certain owners of real estate interested, for the building of a sewer on Free Street. The committee on streets submitted a report recommending the straightening and widening the Junkins road, as requested. An order was presented requesting the auditor to prepare an exhibit of appropriations needed for the ensuing year. Adjourned to Dec. 16.

In Mayor Hobson's excellent Address to the city Council in March, in his closing remarks upon the subject of our schools he said.

I would commend to your serious consideration the subject of conferring with the Trustees of the Thornton Academy fund. It is highly probable that some arrangements may be made to merge our present High School in an academy whose advantage will be superior to those now afforded in our city. It is obvious that the sum of $1300 now annually expended for the support of the High School would give an ample scholarship fund for the free education of advanced pupils.

We have not learned that any progress has been made in perfecting any arrangement for so desirable an end. The Thornton fund is now upwards of $22,000 and is lying idle with a prospect of always remaining so, which cannot have been so intended by the grantor. We cannot forbear the expression of our hope with that of our Mayor, that some desirable ar-

The storehouse of J. G. Deering & Co., situated on Island wharf, was partially burned on Saturday night last. Loss about $200. No insurance.

Last Monday the sch. Emma went ashore on Bunker Island, Kennebunkport, loaded with 1200 bbls. of flour, 5000 bushels corn, 25 bbls. pork, 70 bbls. Kerosene and other goods from New York bound for St. Andrews, Capt. Davis, master. Cargo will be saved in a damaged condition taken out on lighters and carried to Kennebunkport. Vessel and cargo insured.

The following Justices of the Peace and Quorum have been appointed in this county: Daniel Dam, Newfield, Henry Kimball, Shapleigh; Wm. McArthur, Limington, appointed for Cumberland.

The first number of the Saco *Courier*, published by Butler & Place, has come to hand. It is a handsome little sheet, and has the snap to it. The editors promise to keep a sharp eye out for local and home matters, and more than supply the vacancy made by the removal of the *Democrat* to Biddeford They ought to be well sustained by the people of Saco.—*Portland Star.*

THE MARKET VALUE OF CREDIT.—The bonds of Boston sell higher in the London market than those of the great United States. And why? Because Boston pays her interest in gold cheerfully, as a matter of justice and honor and never talks of liquidating the principal in depreciated currency, or in any other evasive manner. Hence she has credit; and that credit is worth, as the brokers' table show, just twenty cents on the dollar in favor of Boston's five per cent. bonds against the national six per cents. In other words Boston can borrow money at ten per cent. on the face of the obligations, while we must submit to a discount of thirty per cent. three times as much, and pay one per cent. additional interest. This is the money value of credit, and it would be well if politicians would remember that this actual commercial commodity can be damaged by words as well as actions.—*Philadelphia Press.*

An awful accident on the Lake Shore R. R., at Angola, N. Y., caused the death of 61 persons, forty-eight being burned to death, on Wednesday.

The Republicans of New Hampshire have renominated Gov. Harriman, declared for Gen Grant and against the acquisition of any more territory.

HOW TO MAKE LARGE BREAD.—Use Pyles Saleratus, and you will have a large loaf from a little flour; not only light and pleasent, but free from all noxious qualities. Try it! Sold by grocers everywhere. See that the name is on the package.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus *removing the cause*, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

TIME.—"As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time." Its great thief is idleness; drive away this intruder upon the golden moments by using American Life Drops, a warranted cure for Coughs, Colds, &c., and a perfect Pain-Killer for the relief of wounds, bruises and sprains.

Nervous head-ache and sick-ache are induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Persons suffering in this way, should keep there bowels open by small doses of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

Should we be so unfortunate as to be visited by the Cholera this summer, every individual should guard against an attact by all means at command, one of the most effective of which would be a frequent use of Blood's Rheumatic Compound, and Pain Killer.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the brittle-path to the Tip-Top House with his familiar S. T.—1865—X PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offense to apply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query. Did Dr. Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delight

Union and Journal.

Travellers' Guide.

FROM SACO *trains for Boston leave* the P. S. & P. Depot at 7 14, 9 23 A. M., and 3.27 P. M. *For Portland* at 8.07 11.50 A. M., and 7.26 and 9.12 P. M.

FROM BOSTON *Depot for Boston* at 7.21, 9 30 A. M., and 3.45 P. M. *For Portland* at 8.00 11.43 A. M., and 7.15, 9.06 P. M.

Mail Arrangements—Biddeford P. O.

MAILS CLOSE *for the West* at 9.05 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. *For the East* at 11 15 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. For Limerick at 4 2 M.; Parsonsfield, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5. 30 P. M.; Lyman Centre, Thursdays only, at 5.30 P. M.

MAILS ARRIVE *from the East* at 9.30 A. M., and 4.00 P. M. *From the West* at 12 M., and 8.00 P. M. From Limerick at 11.30 A. M.; Parsonsfield, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.30 P. M.; Lyman Centre, Thursdays only, at 9.30 A. M.

C. F. COWAN, P. M.

LOCAL & COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—This was a gallinaceous case where Richard C. Thornton of Saco prosecuted Joel B. French, also of Saco, for fowl treatment of twenty-five hens; Edwin B. Smith for plff., Alex. F. Chisholm for deft. Tried Nov. 19th. Our reporter scratched down the notes of the trial at the time, but failed to hatch his report until now. The writ alleged damnum $50, which a wicked little boy in court, when the writ was read, said any addam numskull must know was twice the price of the hens. The court appeared somewhat addled at this stale retort, and ordered the youth into the custody of his mother, if he had any. The facts which cropped out by the evidence given shew that the plaintiff kept twenty-five chitagong fowl which playfully annoyed his neighbors, and that the said fowl were poisoned by the defendant. The counsel on each side tried to comb out all the facts by severe cross questions, such as occurred to them on the spur of the moment, lay-ing great stress upon the rights of hens and individuals to peck at and criticize the actions of others, in endeavoring to make out, as Mr. Shakspeare says, that "Fair is fowl and fowl is fair," which couldn't be done in this case, as Mr. Thornton paid $5 a pair in Bangor which was not a fair price. The counsel for the plaintiff plumed his wings and soared aloft quoting poetry:

> Man's inhumanity to hens
> Makes countless millions mourn,
> While barn door fowl are good to eat
> And good to pick up worms,

besides several other stanzas from Cowper and Hen-ery W. Longfellow. (Here the court adjourned to take refreshments). On the set-ting of the court the counsel for the defence read for about an hour an old English decision. "Eggsactly," replied Mr. Smith, and begged to read in reply a Connecticut decision which stated that the old English decision didn's amount to an unimpregnated yolk; whereupon the "tother" counsel turned up the whites of his eyes and molted, which caused considerable cackling from the bystanders. A true bill was found fining the defendant $5. and cost (the invariable sum) which was not much of a judgement to crow over.

The opinion of the Supreme Court upon the question submitted to them by Gov. Chamberlain growing out of the contested election in this county, has not yet been made public, but we understand that it was substantially as follows: The opinion of the court in 1845 is reaffirmed, and that since then the powers of the executive department have been enlarged only so far as to enable it to examine when those records and the certificates do not agree, in order to determine the number of votes thrown and the names of the persons voted for. This decision, although advisory only, is binding upon us all, and either shows a wrong construction of the laws we have, or a lamentable failure on the part of those laws to protect the elections in this State from the grossest frauds, frauds which may with open impunity destroy the will of a powerful majority in the State, and demand the immediate attention of the legislature about to convene. The opinion of the court is as good and no better than the opinion of eight other equally good lawyers. The presumption is that the State employs the best legal minds for its Judiciary, but it is a presumption only, until established by proof.

A correspondent of the *Star* says that at Camden, on Tuesday evening last Mrs. Thorndike, aged 94 years, was so severely burnt by her clothes taking fire that she died the next morning. She had been blind for several years and occupied a room by herself. She had taken her supper, and her grandson having lighted her pipe for her, had left her for a few moments, when an outcry was heard from her room. On going to it the family found her clothes all in flames. Bed clothes were immediately thrown over her and the fire extinguished. She lived through the night in great agony dying at 8 o'clock next morning.—It is supposed that she might have lighted a match and dropped it upon her clothing, and being blind not have discovered the flames till too late to extinguish them.

We append from our State cotemporaries a few remarks on the new semi-weekly Saco paper. We value the good opinion of them all, and take a journalistic (that is not a dictionary word, but it ought to be) pride in trying to merit their favoring judgment. We shall systematize the news and devote especial attention to this department, while our new and pretty type, the size enabling us to provide much more reading matter than that now used, can but commend our enterprise to our patrons. As the JOURNAL will be made up from the semi-weekly the patrons of this paper will have all the improvements in matter and type provided for the *Courier*. These new features are those we have long been intending to make for our weekly.

Last week the constables visited the store of Mr. A. B. Wright in Saco and searched for liquors. They found a few bottles of ale which they took. In court, Mr. Wright's defense was that the ale was for his own private use, and he was discharged. Mr. W. desires us to say that when he commences selling liquors he shall notify the public and not sell in an underhanded manner.

The friends of Thomas Jenkins of Saco propose to meet at his house on the 14th of next month to celebrate his 100th. birthday. We acknowledge an invitation to be present and shall do so, if business engagements will permit. Mr. Jenkins was born at Gardiner, 1768 and is now enjoying good health and vigor for one so aged.

The levee of the ladies of the Universalist Society last week was continued three evenings, and was repeated in Saco by request on Wednesday evening of this week. We hear it highly spoken of, and that a good round sum was realized for the benefit of the society in building their new church; $460 received in this city, and $105 in Saco.

The citizens of Limerick have organized a "Franklin Library Association" for the purpose of procuring a public library and made choice of the following officers:

H. H. Burbank, President; S. O. Clark, M. D., Vice President; M. K. Mabry, Sec'y and Librarian; Rev. P. Titcomb, Treas.; M. L. Cole, Lorenzo Moore, Esq., Mrs. E. A. Clark, Miss Augusta Burbank, Miss Hattie Chick, Executive Committee.

A NEW PAPER—and better than that, a *newspaper*, is the *Saco Courier*, published somewhere on the Island, by our enterprising friends, Butler & Place, of the Biddeford *Journal*. The *Courier* is a four paged paper, with six columns on a page, and full of news. An alert, semi-weekly Republican newspaper is what the people of Saco have long needed, and what they are now sure to have if they support it properly, and of one thing they may be sure, the more they help their local paper the more the paper will help them. If they patronize it liberalty it will be a credit to their city; if they starve it, the publishers will not be the only sufferers.—*Portland Press.*

The New Christmas Story, by Dickens and Wilkie Collins is published in the Extra Christmas number of every Saturday. It is called "No Thoroughfare." The price is only ten cents, and it is for sale everywhere.

The Hook and Ladder boys will have a large attendance at their Ball on Tuesday evening next. A very large number will doubtless attend to see the brilliant assembly. We invite attention to their colored mammoth posters printed at this office, which we claim to be the *handsomest and largest* colored poster ever printed in Maine.

Nathaniel Kimball of Kennebunkport has a cat 15 years old which shows no signs of old age, but catches her living as well bred cats usually do. Name the feline that can beat this.

Rev. Wm. J. Alger of Paris, New York has accepted a call to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Saco, and will enter upon his duties (D. V.) on the first Sunday in February.

The elegant church of the Free Baptists at Newfield will be dedicated on New Year's day. Dedication sermon by Rev. J. B. Davis of Lowell, Mass.

Rev. O. H. True has resigned the pastorate of the church in West Lebanon, Me., to take effect about the first of April next.

We learn that there is much interest in the Methodist meetings at Kittery (Foreside) under the labors of Rev. Mr. Giffin.

KITTERY, Dec. 18, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Local items in this vicinity are about as scarce as gold dollars in a contribution box. The cold weather of the last ten days has literally frozen up both men and business. Occasionally we observe a moving object through the icy windows of some of our dwelling houses; occasionally we hear the faint "squark" of a turkey-gobbler, whose mouth has become so frozen that a sound is hardly audible, thus showing that there is still life. The seldom appearance of ladies on our streets has become a remarkable fact, wholly unaccounted for, unless they are fearful of being precipitated into some of those caves in the sidewalks, so numerous at the Foreside; (no offense I hope). A few planks might remedy this evil. Business at the Navy Yard remains the same as ever. An iron building to be used for the boiler makers, is in process of erection which bids fair to be replete with convenience.

The U. S. S. Contoocook has finished her trial, and the machinery proved to be quite efficient. Commodore H—— has been here looking after this steamer as he intends to make her his flag-ship for some foreign port.

Barque Echo from St. Johns for Boston gave a signal of distress a short distance from the harbor, and about ¼ of a mile from the breakers on Saturday, but with the assistance of the Port Fire from the Navy Yard, was brought to a safe anchorage. She was laden with lumber.

Midshipman M. A. S. McKenzie has been ordered to the yard, and attached to the Ordnance Department.

The appropriation of $717,828 for this yard may look large to an outsider, but it is small compared to the vast amount of work that is necessary to be performed for the next year. Much more is requisite to place this yard on an equal footing with other yards. The attachment of Seavey's Island to the yard renders it of the utmost importance that a liberal appropriation shall be made by Congress to make this new purchase profitable.

The number of men employed in the yard at present are about 1500 and the prospect is now of a decrease of some of the gangs.

An interesting case will doubtless be brought to light, in a few weeks, relative to murder and other crimes. A woman who has lately been sent to the Alms House, Elliott by a man whom she called her husband, and has made a confession of certain crimes. The name of the man whom the woman claims as her husband is James Straw, alias James Strong alias James Stone, and Jim Stewart. He is said to be a native of Newfield Me. he has a brother-in-law in Manchester, N. H. not of the most reputable character, is said to have served one term in Concord State Prison, for burglary of a house in Franklin N. H. His accomplice has several aliases. The woman says she is from Philadelphia, says they have been living in the woods, all around. She tells several very severe things against her husband, and his accomplices, among others a murder. The attention of the citizens were first drawn to the matter by her confession to some parties after she reached the Alms House. The services of U. S. Detective Kent of Portsmouth were sought, who after an investigation into the matter recommended that the whole affair should be put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Bartlett of Kittery, to work up and he is now very busy in the matter and promises to be successful. The two men have been arrested at Dover, N. H. and are now in jail.

I have heard that notwithstanding nearly al the burglaries and larcenies which the woman has stated her husband did have proved true, thus far establishing her credability, but yet her conduct for the past few days has been such as to cause some suspicions of the purity of her character. It is certainly a strange affair. HORATIUS.

PARSONSFIELD, Dec. 15, 1867.

MESSRS EDITORS: Passing northward from Limerick, we obtained more names at East Parsonsfield; at present a small village, with 4 stores well stocked with goods, suited to the wants of the country; also other branches of business usually found in such villages; all supported by the few miles surrounding country, whose main element of support, and vitality, aside from farming, is the manufacture of clothing for Boston ready made clothing houses. Here as in many other towns in Maine, as well as other States, the country is one vast tailor's shop. Each family being a member of the immense firm. This branch of industry has come to be a great source of wealth to the rural communities. The love of money being the root of all evil, it of course enters the affections of women, as well as men and the opportunity to it in some small degree, being here discovered, great care should be used, that the love of money does not outweigh the love of health, and thus cut short their useful lives. Four miles travel northward brings us to North Parsonsfield. What shall we say of this place this early home of Free Baptist influence and literature? As we passed up this beautiful elevation of land, sloping gently from the Seminary a half mile southward this ancient Classic ground, its past history of twenty-five years, passed vividly before the mind. The hills are yet here; the mountains at the North and West still overlook the spot, as of yore, where thousands have gathered to prosecute their literary pursuit. The same trees, in part, that used to afford shelter and audience, to the aspirant for oratorical fame, yet remain. The Seminary till stands at the summit of the elevation, that is, its timbers, its rooms, its halls, its seats, its skeleton, while within reigns silence and desolation. Its boarding house a few rods in the rear, is alike dead, both surviving as indices to the past, and reminding us of what was, yet is at present powerless to offer, even a scintillation of light to the important future. And on the verge of the evening, the sun, which had just dropped behind the hills, sent back his departing rays over this beautiful landscape, and the clear bright moon added her sombre light, the cold winds leaping through the branching trees, seemed to chant the requiem of bygone prosperity and usefulness. When penurious and two-penny men shall have abdicated to common liberality and men of heart and enterprise; when fossilism shall give place to young America, possibly a brighter day may dawn upon this time honored Institution. At the Middle Road there is no store, and the Democrats don't like the JOURNAL. South Parsonsfield, so called, I should judge to be the best part of the town, best farms, houses and barns, and wealthy farmers. There is no store at this place; the Post Office is kept in a dwelling house. Wonder some ambitious youth has not already occupied this point in trade. From this town I send you 15 names. J. CLAY.

At a regular meeting of "Mousam Lodge" held at their Hall on Thursday evening Dec. 5, 1867, the following notice and resolutions were presented and adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Died in Kennebunk very suddenly, on the 21st ult. Mr. Edwin C. Frost, aged 33 years.

In the death of Brother Frost, we fell that something more than a passing notice is demanded.—Born and educated here, he was known as an honorable, charitable, affable and kind hearted man enjoying the confidence and respect of the entire community; and it has seldom fallen to our lot to notice a deeper gloom than that which pervaded his extensive circle of acquaintances when the painful fact became known that he had passed from earth. During the past year his failing health admonished him that it was necessary to seek for medical aid which, when obtained, proved unavailing; and as the disease progressed to its final termination his sufferings at times were intense though they were borne with patience and christian fortitude which a firm reliance on the efficacy of the blood of Christ will alone inspire. His funeral was numerously attended by his friends and neighbors and was under the direction of the I. O. of O. F. of which he was an active member, and we all felt as his remains were conveyed to their final resting place that a good man had passed away whose disenthralled spirit basking in the sunlight of perennial bliss was urging us on to greater exertions in improving the condition and advancing the happiness of the great Brotherhood of man.—In view of which,

Resolved, That the memembers of Mousam Lodge deeply regret the loss they have sustained in the decease of one they so highly esteemed and respected as a brother.

Resolved, That in token of the high esteem and respect in which we held the deceased as an Odd Fellow that this Hall be clothed with the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered on the records of this Lodge and a copy thereof signed by the Noble Grand and countersigned by the Secretary be transmitted to the widow of our departed brother and that another copy be furnished for publication.

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

—AT—

PILSBURY BROTHERS',

182 Main street, Biddeford.

Do you wish to buy a Christmas or New Year's Present, one that will prove useful as well as beautiful? We have just got in one of the largest stocks of the season, of all kinds of beautiful goods, suitable for

Holiday Presents!

Embracing Books of all kinds, such as

SNOW BOUND, illustrated.
DIAMOND DICKENS, illust'd.
ROUND OF DAYS, illustrated.

(Most celebrated Poets.)

JEAN INGELOW'S Poems, &c.

Various Pictorial Books for Children (some of the finest published). Also, all standard Story Books, and works of the best authors.

BEAUTIFUL GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES

Very Rich and Highly Perfumed.

A RICH VARIETY OF ALBUMS. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT BIBLES.

DE CALCOMANIE,

Sheets of Beautiful Pictures, which can be transferred by this art on to anything desired, most elegantly ornamenting the same.

Also, everything usually found in a first-class Book Store. Our stock is large, unique, and rich, and is just suited for Holiday Gifts.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry!

We have a well-selected stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which we offer at most reasonable prices. ☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.

PILSBURY BROTHERS.

1 132 Crystal Arcade, Biddeford.

New Advertisements.

First National Bank OF BIDDEFORD.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified to meet at their Banking House on Tuesday, January 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as shall legally come before them. GEO. E. SMALL, Cashier.

Biddeford, Dec. 13, 1867. 52

Passepartout Frames, for sale at LOCKE'S, 32 Main street Saco. 1

VALUABLE **CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,** At R. K. TWAMBLEY'S, No. 30,.....FACTORY ISLAND,.....SACO.

A splendid assortment of **GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,** CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Fine Table and Pocket CUTLERY, and FANCY GOODS, from the best manufactories in the country, which I will sell at the lowest prices.

Ladies and gentlemen, Please call.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

10—1y&eoltl R. K. TWAMBLEY.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

I will sell my Peddle Team, with an old and well established route, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, at a good bargain. Conditions of sale made satisfactory. Also, my Suspender business, which offers good inducements to any enterprising man.

52 W. F. ABBOTT.

District Court of the United States.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of Edgar R. Clark and Benjamin F. S. Clark, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this eleventh day of December, 1867, by Edgar R Clark, of Biddeford, one of the above named bankrupts, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1868, before the Court in Portland, in said district, at three o'clock P. M., and that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts be held before James D. Fessenden, Register, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., at Biddeford, Maine, at City Rooms, and that the third meeting of said creditors be held before said Register, at the same place, on the third day of February, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.

3w52

District Court of the United States.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of Clark Brothers, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court this eleventh day of December, 1867, by Benjamin F S. Clark, of Biddeford, one of the above named bankrupts, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1868, before the Court in Portland, in said district, at three o'clock P. M., and that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts be held before James D. Fessenden, Register, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., at City Rooms, Biddeford, Maine, and that the third meeting of said creditors be held before said Register, at the same place, on the third day of February, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.

3w52

For Sale! GOING WEST!

One of the most desirable chances for the DRY GOODS BUSINESS In the city of Saco, at No. 16 Main street, (next door to B. F. Hamilton's), in Calef Block. Must be sold within 30 days, to close the business. Inquire of L. A. FUSS, P. O. Box 472, or at No. 32 Pleasant St., Saco, Me. 4152

Attention, Travellers! **ARE YOU GOING WEST?**

We have made our usual Spring arrangements, by which we are enabled to furnish passengers with **THROUGH TICKETS** to all points West and South-West, giving them choice of routes, at **LESS THAN BOSTON OR PORTLAND PRICES.**

Information cheerfully given.

G. A. CARTER, Agent, Express and Telegraph Office, Saco. 18tf

"WHERE can I get the nicest photographs" At McKENNEY & HODSDON'S, where pictures of all kinds can be obtained as cheap as at any place in Biddeford or Saco, and warranted to be better. No. 131 Main Street.

Biddeford Advertisements

IF YOU WANT A GOOD **EXTENSION TABLE,** Made to order, the place to get it is at Chadbourn & Nowell's, 82 Main St., Biddeford. 48

THE OLD **FURNITURE STORE,** 82 Main St., [redacted] Biddeford, Is the place to get **GOOD BARGAINS** —AND— **Good Goods!** We have on hand at all times **FURNITURE** —AND— **HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS!** FROM A **Clothes Pin** TO A NICE **Parlor Set,** Which we offer at the **LOWEST CASH PRICES.** CHADBOURN & NOWELL. 48

DR. BURLEIGH SMART'S Cough Medicine CAN be had only at DR. STEVENS & SON'S, 93 Main street, Biddeford. 9tf

INSURANCE AGENCY —OF— **JOHN M. GOODWIN!** Insures in the following first class FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

The Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., incorporated 1819—the leading Fire Insurance Co. of America.

Losses paid in 47 years,	$19,000,000 00
Cash Capital,	3,000,000 00
Total Assets,	4,478,100 74

Home Insurance Company, New Haven, Conn.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets,	1,371,516 00

Merchants' Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.

Cash Capital,	$200,000 00
Total Assets,	281,054 70

Union Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Bangor, Maine.

Cash Capital,	$100,000 00
Total Assets,	146,000 00

Holyoke M. F. Ins. Co., Salem, Mass.

Cash Capital,	$180,000 00
Available Capital,	800,000 00

Can refer to gentlemen in the city of Biddeford who have had insurance in this Company

Twenty Years in Succession. No assessments.

Life Ins. Co's: *Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y,* Of New York.

Cash Assets,	$20,500,000 00

National Life Ins. Company, Montpelier, Vt.

Cash Assets,	$300,000 00

Having secured the agency of the above named excellent Fire and Life Insurance Companies, I would cordially invite every one desiring insurance, to call at my office or address **JOHN M. GOODWIN.** OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE. Biddeford, Sept. 16, 1867. 38

Biddeford Advertisem'ts.

Hardy Machine Co. Have a large Stock of **STEAM, WATER and GAS PIPE** On hand; also, **VALVES & PIPE FIXTURES** Of all kinds and sizes, and intend to keep on hand a stock equal to this market, and with a GOOD SET OF TOOLS, and FIRST CLASS PIPEMAN, shall be ready to do any job of piping, or will furnish pipe in small or large quantities at the very lowest prices. Also, we are prepared to do almost all kinds of IRON, WOOD —OR— **Pattern Work.** OUR **Grist Mill** Is in fine order, serving all who come. We also do **Board Planing,** JOINTING, MATCHING and all kinds of work usually done in a woodworking mill. Our new mill is sixty-five feet long, and will give us good accommodations, and with the additional new machines of the most improved kind, for PLANING, JOINTING, MATCHING, GIG SAWING, &c., &c., we hope to do the work promptly. We also shall keep a small stock of well-selected ***LUMBER,*** SHINGLES, LATHES, CLAPBOARDS, FENCE SLATS, &c., &c., connected with our Mill.

In the Shop we are pressed with orders for CARD GRINDERS, and obliged to run extra, yet we solicit your orders. CHARLES HARDY, Agt. Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1867. 49tf

IF YOU WANT A NICE **Chamber Set,** Finished to order, the place to get it is at *CHADBOURN & NOWELL'S,* 82 Main St., Biddeford. 48

1867. ‖ CHRISTMAS ‖ 1867. **PRESENTS!** WE SELL THE CHEAPEST!

WE respectfully call your attention to our new stock of goods for the holidays, which is the most extensive, varied and beautiful in York County.

A fifty-picture Photograph Album,	$1 00
Elegant Photograph Albums, cheap!	
Work Boxes,	75
Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Parian marble and China Vases, Parian Match Boxes and Ewers, large and small Dolls, French Leather Bags.	
Gilt Edge Bibles, only	50
Diaries and Almanacs for 1868, Wallets from 25 cents up, Writing Desks, plain and gilt, Toy Tea Sets, all sizes; Drums, Balls, Mugs, Tin and Wooden Toys, Villages, Guns, Picture Books, Locomotive and cars, Doll Heads, Toy Paints, Portfolios.	
Alphabet Blocks,	25
Elegant Perfumery, Florida Water, Tea Rose, Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus,	75
Hall's Hair Renewer,	65
Barret's Hair Restorative,	65
Webster's Hair Invigorator,	60
Knowles' Hair Restorer,	
Clock's Hair Restorer,	60
Chevalier's Life for the Hair,	
Arcturine for the Hair,	50
Wetherbee's Oil Benne,	
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,	75
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,	75
Ayer's, Schenck's Wing's and Wright's Pills,	17
Hill's Rheumatic Pills, only	20
Hill's Pile Ointment,	20
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,	24
Atwood's Bitters,	24
Plantation Bitters,	95
Dr. Langley's Bitters,	
Six cakes Honey or Glycerine Soap,	25
Honey Soap, 5 cents a cake.	
Clark's and Holyoke Spool Thread,	05
Nicest Tooth Powder in the city,	20
Ladies' Hose, cotton-and-wool	15
Ladies' plain Handkerchiefs,	10
Ladies' Fancy H'dkerchiefs, from 20 cts. up.	
Ladies' Paper Cuffs,	05
Ladies' Nets,	05
Coarse Combs,	05
Fine Ivory Combs, Rubber Combs.	
Best Corset Springs,	10
Burnett's Cocoaine,	10
Mrs. Wilson's Hair Dressing,	33
Shaw's British Oleon,	35
Lyon's Kathairon,	37
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator, cheap.	
Best Lily White,	10
Best Moss Fun; Pink Balls,	10
Ring's Ambrosia,	50
Best Dress Braid,	07
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,	40
Rush's Sarsaparilla and Iron,	67
Fisher's Cough Drops,	
Brown's Bronchial Troches,	
Constitution Water and Life Syrup.	
Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup,	75
Poland's White Pine Compound,	75
Radway's Ready Relief,	35
Russia Salve,	20
Kennedy's Ointment,	20
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,	$1.05
Best Black Linen Thread,	05
Gent's Linen Bosoms,	25
Paper Collars, 13 cents a box, Envelopes, Playing Cards, Dominoes.	
Hopkins' Troches, only	20
Anchor Brand Velvet Ribbons,	
Playing Cards,	25
Laird's Bloom of Youth, only	45
Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, to remove Moth and Freckles. Fuller's Buchu, for Kidney Complaints,	
Schenck's Tonic and Syrup, each	$1.00
Hair Curling Fluid,	
Tooth Brushes,	10
Belting, Scissors, Tape,	
Blue-mixed Woolen Yarn,	06
Children's Balmoral Hose,	10
Rubber Rattles, 25. Rubber Dolls 40. 25 Ladies' Paper Collars for 10 cents	
Sozodont, for the Teeth,	60
Black Lace Veils, from 10 cents up. Berage Veils, Tissue Veils,	
Children's Tea Setts,	25
Poland's Humor Doctor, cheap! Very best Black Kid Gloves, Ladies' Clouds, some very nice Bloom of the Lotus for the Complexion, Magnesia,	
Sterling's Ambrosia,	75
Wilson's Composition Powders,	08
Chinese Puzzle, Whistles, Crowing Roosters, Harmonicas,	
Handsome China Match Boxes,	42
Breast Pins,	25
Eugenie Powder for the Complexion, French Red Rouge for the toilet. Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Dressing Combs, China Baskets, Fancy Glass Baskets,	
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, only	09
12 dozen Shirt Buttons for	10
Ladies' Linen Collars,	09
Family Dye Colors, Round Combs,	
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,	20
Gent's Cotton Bosoms,	17
Tebbetts' Regenerator, Men's Hose, Chaussier's Empress for the Hair, (French)	

You can save Money —BY— GIVING US A CALL. **COOK BRO'S CHEAP STORE,** (3d door above the Post Office), 1sly11 CITY BUILDING, BIDDEFORD.

Annual Distributions in Cash. *Organized in 1843 Purely Mutual.* GENERAL AGENCY —OF THE— New England Mutual **LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** Capital Over $5,000,000! And constantly increasing. JAMES M. PALMER & CO., Gen. Agts.

The undersigned having relinquished the General Agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, to Rev. James M. Palmer of Biddeford, and his appointment as General Agent for the State of Maine having been confirmed by the Company, take this method of making the fact known to the public, and would respectfully ask for Mr. Palmer the same generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to us RUFUS SMALL & SON.

The business of the Company will hereafter be continued at the same office under the firm of J. M. PALMER & Co., and Mr. Rufus Small will continue to act for the Company as a Special Agent. JAMES M. PALMER. JOHN H. SMALL Biddeford, Oct. 20, 1878. 44

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, PURE **Hair Mattress,** The place to get it is at Chadbourn & Nowell's, 82 Main St., Biddeford.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE: NO. 69 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

THE ORIGINAL JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, TWO MILLION.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY IS EXCLUSIVELY CONFINED TO THE INSURANCE OF FIRST-CLASS, HEALTHY LIVES.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

of the Stock system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, which *immediate, secured* and *certain*; in lieu of a dividend, which is *distant, contingent* and *uncertain*; this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

THE PREMIUMS

charged by the "Universal" are as low as the actual experience of insured life in this country will justify, and on the ordinary Life and Ten-year Non-forfeiture policies are nearly *one third lower* than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Walker, President. Alex. W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law. Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alex'r & Greene. Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bro's & Co. Wm. G. Lambert, A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port New York. Martin Bates, Martin Bates, Jr., & Co. James M. Halsted, Pres. American Fire Ins. Co. Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank. Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsel'rs at Law. Wm. V. Brady, Ex-Mayor City of New York. Robert L. Kennedy, 99 Fifth Avenue. S. Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co. G. T. Hope, President Continental Fire Ins. Co. T. M. Markoe, M. D., 4 East Seventeenth street. Samuel W. Torrey, 22 Exchange Place. John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 34 East Fourteenth street. H. A. Hurlbut, late President Second Nat. Bank. Cornelius Agnew, M. D., Fifth Avenue. William Walker, 78 East Twenty-first street. G. A. Peters, M. D., 20 West Twenty-ninth street. Wm. T. Blodgett, Wm. Tilden & Nephew. J. C. Goodridge, Brooklyn. Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WM. WALKER, President. JOHN H. DEWLEY, Secretary. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice President. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.

TABLE OF RATES and other information promptly furnished on application to

E. H. C. HOOPER, Or THOS. QUINBY, } *Gen. Agts. for Maine.* BIDDEFORD. 50tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

EMERY & COMPANY,

102 Main St., Union Block,

Have on hand and are constantly receiving from the Boston and New York markets, the newest and latest styles

Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Cloaks,

Cloakings, and Cotton Goods of all kinds, Table Linens, Quilts, Flannels, cloth for men's and boys' wear, Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Tweeds, &c.

LADIES' GARMENTS

Made to order. All goods sold at the lowest cash prices.

3m41 EMERY & COMPANY.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

T. K. LANE & SONS, HAVE TAKEN THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE, (Formerly occupied by A. L. CLEAVES), **No. 71 Main St., Biddeford,** And would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Saco, Biddeford and vicinity to their fresh assortment of

GROCERIES!

Which they have just Opened,

—CONSISTING OF—

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Butter, Cheese, Corn, Flour, Oats, Shorts, Meal, Country Produce, and Crockery Ware,

All of which has been purchased for cash, and

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES!

The highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

Biddeford, Sept. 19, 1867. 40

NEW FURS! NEW FURS!

Now is the Time to Buy!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

JAMES W. LITTLEFIELD, No. 56 Main Street, HAS JUST RECEIVED A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

☞ LADIES' FURS!

Consisting of Sable, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Coney, &c.

All of the above goods are of THIS year's manufacture, consequently are BETTER than furs that have been *kept over from one to five years.* Be sure and call at LITTLEFIELD'S before purchasing, as the prices will be made to suit customers. I have a choice selection of

HATS! HATS! HATS!

—ALSO,—

CAPS! CAPS! CAPS! FURNISHING GOODS! Umbrellas, &c., Under-shirts, Drawers, Over-shirts, Gloves, Socks, Neck Ties, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash—cheap as any dealer in Saco or Biddeford—large advertising to the contrary notwithstanding. Remember the place,

JAS. W. LITTLEFIELD, 56 Main St., cor. of Water St., Saco, Me. 42

Biddeford Advertisem'ts.

WANTED! **MINK SKINS!** —AT— F. A. HUTCHINS'. 49tf 91 Main St., Biddeford.

A NEW LOT OF **Hoop Skirts!** ALL SIZES—ALL PRICES. The Largest and Best Assortment to be found in the State, for sale by C. H. SELLEA, 96 Main st., (Union Block.) [42] BIDDEFORD.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE **FURNITURE** LINE, the place to get it is at CHADBOURN & NOWELL'S, 49 82 Main street, Biddeford.

MORE ATTRACTION —AT— **84 Main Street, Saco.** CHARLES TWAMBLEY & SON have just received from New York another large invoice of **THOSE FINE GOLD WATCHES,** Leonite and Long Chains for ladies, which we have been selling at *such low prices.* Also, new and elegant patterns of **Solid Silver and Plated Ware!** for substantial use or Presents. Plated Table and Fine Pocket Cutlery, a great variety of Clocks, and other Goods too numerous to particularize. ☞ Call in and see us. Saco, Nov. 26, 1867. 3w50

If you want to get a good likeness call at McKENNEY & HODSDON'S, and secure such pictures as they always get the *First Premium* for

Saco Advertisements.

SKATES. SKATES. WE have just received from different manufactories, a great variety of Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Boys' Skates, which we are selling at reduced prices. CHAS. TWAMBLEY & SON. Saco, Nov. 26, 1867. 6w50

New Firm. New Goods —AT— *The Old Stand formerly occupied by H. Wright, Jr.,* Where may be found a large and well selected stock of **Boots and Shoes!** of the best quality and LATEST STYLES, which will be sold at the

Our All Sorts.

The morality of some people is in remnants—never enough to make a coat.

He who has made time his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies; but he that has made it his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends.

The last best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards he unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards the misanthrope.

Good-will makes the enjoyments and the faculties of all the beings whom it embraces a party to its faculties and enjoyments. Man is an immense being, who may exist, after a fashion, partially, but whole existence is the more delightful the more whole and full it is.

THE DEACON'S "INNARDS."—A worthy deacon, residing in a village not a hundred miles from Boston, one morning as he journeyed to his work, some mile or more from his home, called upon a neighbor who had just killed a hog, and bargained with him for a quantity of pig's "innards," to be used for sausage castings, the same to be sent to his house by the neighbor's boy. As evening advanced, the deacon, who was unexpectedly detained, did not reach his home until a late hour. In the meantime his good wife, who was a very nervous woman, became very much alarmed at his non-appearance, and hastening to the door, in answer to a loud knock, was confronted by a boy holding a tin pail which he handed to the frightened woman, exclaiming, "Here's the Deacon's guts!" The alarm

laid it before us. Brown said, "I pass." We all passed and called a new deal. He put some eggs in a frying pan, and stood pensively prying slabs of meat from between his teeth with a fork. Then he used the fork to turn the eggs with, and brought them along. Brown said, "I pass." All followed suit. We did know what to do, and so we ordered a new ration of sausage. The cook got out his wire, apportioned a proper amount of sausage meat, spit on his hands and fell to work. This time, with one accord, we all passed out. We paid and left. That is all I learned about Turkish lunches. A Turkish lunch is good, no doubt, but it has its weak points.

The latest horror comes from France. A shoemaker living at La Vilette, near Paris, has contrived, with the perverted ingenuity of a wholly bestial, but, perhaps, half-crazed mind, to inflict an entirety new species of anguish upon the woman who was miserable enough to be his wife. For a lengthened period he had been in the habit of beating and otherwise brutally maltreating the unfortunate wretch. The man was a drunkard. His principal reproach against the partner of his home was that she refused him the means to procure drink; and in his endeavor to wring his booty from her by torture, he flung her to the ground, put his knee on her chest, essayed to strangle her, and then gouged one of her eyes out. He told her deliberately that he intended then and there to kill himself, and that she should be spectatress of his death, and "shudder at his grimaces." He tied her hand and foot, gagged her, and, opening a knife, swore that if she dared to stir he would at once cut her throat. Next he slowly and coolly proceeded to hang himself to a huge nail which he had driven into the wall, drinking while he was making his preparations, no less than fifteen glasses of rum. Then, standing face to face, before the pinioned sufferer, he kicked away the stool beneath him, and was duly strangled, his victim being compelled, as in a hideous nightmare, helplessly to witness the convulsions of his limbs and the distortion of his features. At last the woman contrived to liberate herself from her bonds, and her shrieks brought up the neighbors and the police. The man was dead.

Special Notices.

MINERAL BATHS at home.—A few baths prepared with Strumatic Salts, will effectually cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula and Eruptions on the face. Sold by Druggists generally. eop1y45

FOR COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION try the old and well known Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, approved and used by our *oldest* and *best physicians* and *families* for *forty years* past. Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 3m49

Dr. Day's Sanguinale, or Blood Purifyer, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, a sure cure for Catarrh, a sure cure for Headache, a sure cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Made from roots and herbs, and sale in all cases. Give it a trial and satisfy yourself. Be sure and get only Dr. Day's Sanguinale or Blood Purifyer; all others are counterfeits. Price One Dollar—Six bottles for Five Dollars. BAILEY & BRADFORD, Proprietors, 538 Washington St., Boston, Mass. y30

ITCH, ITCH, ITCH.

Scratch, Scratch, Scratch!

In from 10 to 48 hours

Wheaton's Ointment	cures	*The Itch.*
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	*Salt Rheum.*
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	*Tetter.*
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	*Barbers' Itch.*
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	*Old Sores.*
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	*Every kind of Humor like Magic.*

Price 50 cts. a box; by mail, 60 cts. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all druggists. Boston, Aug. 26, 1867. eply36

A Natural and Rational Medicine.—"Dr. SHOLES' LUNAR MIXTURE" has been used for many years by ladies for all the peculiar diseases and irregularities incident to the female system, with the certainty of success. It produces no distress or severe sickness, but acts with nature, in restoring the evacuations which exposure, sickness or inanition have suppressed. Even in the most extreme cases it never fails to restore the monthly period in a very few days. It is perfectly legitimate, and should be in the possession of every lady. Sold only by the proprietor.

To guard against imposition, call on or send to Dr. C. H. Sholes, No. 141 Court street, Boston.

☞ The Doctor gives special attention to diseases of women, and patients can remain under his immediate care if they desire. Correspondence solicited. Address, DR. C. H. SHOLES, 141 Court St., Boston, Mass. ep3m47

"FISHER'S COUGH DROPS" will, if taken in season, break up any cough, and prevent Consumption. It has, in many cases, cured the patient when given up by the physician, and is specially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, General Agents. Sold by all druggists. ep6m40

The National Cough Cure

Has cured Rev. William McDonald, of Boston, when pronounced by physicians *incurable*. It will cure any *curable* cough; it always *relieves*. For Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., it has no superior. Admirable, also, for public speakers and singers. Sold by all Druggists. G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Wholesale Agents. 6

Turner's Tic Douloureux,

Or *Universal Neuralgia Pill*, is a safe, certain and speedy cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous Disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and 2 postage Stamps. TURNER & CO., 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

Boston, July 1, 1867. 1yr28

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-four years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 29, 1867. 1ry27

DR. S. S. FITCH'S

"FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Seventy-six pages; price 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, read, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed.

Address, DR. S. S. FITCH, 25 Tremont Street, Boston. 1y6

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Headache relieved, and, in act, every disease of the nose and head permanently cured by the use of the well-known remedy,

Raeder's German Snuff.

Try it, for it costs but 25 cents. For sale by all druggists; or send 25 cents to O. P. SEYMOUR & CO., Boston, and receive a box by return mail. Oct18eply43

WHY SUFFER FROM SORES?

When by the use of ARNICA OINTMENT, you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from *Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, and every complaint of the Skin.* Try it, for it costs but 25 cents. Be sure and ask for

Hale's Arnica Ointment,

For sale by all druggists, or send your address and 25 cts. to O. P. SEYMOUR & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a box by return mail. Oct18eply43

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,

OF CUBA.

DRAWN ONCE IN SEVENTEEN DAYS.

One Prize of	$100,000
" "	50,000
" "	25,000
" "	10,000

&c., &c. Prizes paid in Gold. Prizes Cashed and information given by GEORGE UPHAM, 1y34 63 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.

Address to the Nervous and Debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

☞ Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. 1yeow9

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff

AND TROCHE POWDER,

A delightful and pleasant remedy in catarrh, headache, bad breath, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, deafness, &c., and all disorders resulting from COLDS in head, throat and vocal organs. This remedy does not "dry up" a Catarrh, but loosens it; frees the head of all offensive matter, quickly removing Bad Breath and Headache; allays and soothes the burning heat in Catarrh; is so mild and agreeable in its effects that it positively cures without annoyance. As a Toilet Powder, it is pleasant to the taste, and never nauseates; when swallowed, instantly gives to the *Throat and Vocal Organs* a delicious sensation of coolness and comfort. Is the best *Voice Tonic* in the world! Try it. Safe, reliable, and only 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, or mailed free.

Address COOPER, WILSON & CO., *Prop'rs, Phila.* Wholesale Agents, Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Rust Bro's & Bird, Boston; W. W. Whipple & Co., Portland. 1y11

Smolander's Extract Buchu

CURES

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

AND

RHEUMATIC IFFICULTIES.

Price $1. Sold Everywhere.

J. A. BURLEIGH, Wholesale Druggist, Boston, General Agent. 1y15

☞ Wedding Cards printed at this Office.

Biddeford Advertisements

REMEMBER,

That all Garments cut and made at

100 MAIN STREET,

are warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

37 Wm. HILL.

THE BEST ARTICLE

—OF—

TOOTH POWDER

for Sale at

DR. HALEY'S OFFICE,

98 MAIN STREET. 25

THOSE

G T M
E L E
N E N

Who desire to select from a large stock of the CHOICEST STYLES OF

WOOLEN GOODS

for Autumn or Winter wear, should remember to call at

100 Main Street, Biddeford, Me. 37

NEW STYLES

FALL DRESS GOODS!

OPENING THIS DAY AT

F. A. DAY'S,

21 163 & 165 Main Street.

Real Estate.

Stores and Store Lots, Houses and House Lots, located on the principal streets in Biddeford, for sale low. Terms made satisfactory. By CHARLES HARDY, Office No. 8 Lincoln st.

Biddeford, Me., Feb. 21, 1867. 9

Jewelry,

Watches, Clocks, and Solid Silver

GOODS

AT

TWAMBLY & CLEAVES',

130 MAIN ST., BIDDEFORD.

We are pleased to inform our old customers and the public that we have made large additions to our former stock of

Gld & Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

—AND—

SOLID SILVER WARES,

Suitable for Bridal and Holiday Gifts, of the very latest styles, as they appear in the market.

We buy our goods of the Manufacturers and Importers, for Cash, and shall sell them as LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS VICINITY. Remember, we take Coin, Silver and Gold in exchange for goods at quotation prices, and all Goods sold by us are

WARRANTED AS RECOMMENDED.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

P. S. Fine Watch Repairing done at short notice and warranted.

OCTOBER, 8, 1867. 42

PIANO FORTES, American and other ORGANS MELODEONS, and Piano Stools for sale.

D. POND,

21 No. 4 Crystal Arcade, Biddeford, Me.

BIDDEFORD SAVINGS BANK,

Organized July 29, 1867.

DEPOSITS made in this Bank on or before January 1st, 1868, will draw interest from that day at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

WM. P. HAINES, President.
R. M. CHAPMAN, Sec'y and Treas.

Biddeford, Oct. 16, 1867.

P. S. The books are kept at Biddeford National Bank. 11w43

G E N T L E M E N,

Remember that

WM. HILL, 100 Main Street, Biddeford,

Will insure you an elegant and perfect fit for

ANY GARMENT

you may require, and at the Lowest Cash Prices. 37tf

THE PORTLAND

Kerosene Oil Comp'y

Would inform the public that they continue to manufacture

Portland Kerosene Oil,

From Albert Coal Exclusively.

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are little better than Naptha itself—and the existence of false reports in regard to the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, render it a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as safety to consumers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oil, the fire test of which is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher; also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain its long established reputation.

Portland Kerosene Oil Comp'y.

Portland, Me., Aug. 4th, 1867. 6m36

DR. WARNER'S

Female Monthly Powders!

A NEW and never-failing remedy for painful Menstruation, Suppressed Menses, Whites, and other female obstructions and weaknesses.

CAUTION! These Powders should never be taken during the first three months of pregnancy, as they will then invariably produce miscarriage. At any other time they may be used with perfect safety.

They are put up in small packages with full directions for use, and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of One dollar.

All communications will be considered strictly confidential. Direct to

BOX 341, S. MOWE,

3m42 Lewiston, Maine.

Biddeford Advertisem'ts.

COLD WINTER IS COMING.

THE time to look up a good Stove and put your house in order, is now, while it may be done without any inconvenience. The best Parlor and Kitchen Stoves, including the celebrated

"EL DORADO"

may be found at

J. GOLDSBROUGH'S,

ALFRED ST., BIDDEFORD,

opposite the Methodist church. A large assortment of the popular

Parlor Soapstone Stoves,

and every style and size of Sheet Iron Stoves, for wood or coal. He is selling his

Large Stock of New Stoves & Tin Ware

at the lowest possible prices.

HIS NEW STORE

on Alfred Street is the largest and best, and most convenient of any in this county, and he has put in a most complete assortment of Kitchen Furnishing Goods.

I WILL SELL

the best goods, and I promise to sell them at the smallest living profit.

Call and See!

and be convinced. Remember the

NEW STORE ON ALFRED ST.,

BIDDEFORD.

43tf J. GOLDSBROUGH.

PILSBURY BROTHERS,

BOOK SELLERS!

STATIONERS,

—AND—

NEWS-PAPER DEALERS,

(Successors to Horace Piper).

ARE now prepared to exhibit to their friends and patrons a large and carefully selected stock of goods, comprising the various works of our most popular authors.

School Books, inging B ks!

Also, the regular Monthly Magazines,

Atlantic Monthly, Harper's, Godey's, Peterson's, Our Young Folks, Ballou's, Madame Demorest's, Frank Leslie's Book of Fashion,

besides many others. Stationery of various kinds.

SHEET MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS.

A good supply of News and Story Papers kept constantly on hand.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

repaired and warranted.

No. 132 Crystal Arcade, Biddeford, Me. 39tf

NEW FALL CARPETINGS.

IMPORTANT

to those in want of

CARPETS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS!

—AT—

F. A. DAY'S CARPET ROOMS,

No. 165 Main Street, Biddeford.

In order to keep the trade from going to other places, we are determined to sell all our

New Fall Carpetings

at LESS than Boston or New York prices.

50 ROLLS

New Carpets open this Week,

CONSISTING OF

English Tapestry, Roxbury Tapestry, Ingrain Tapestry, Lowell and Hartford, Imperial 3-Ply, Lowell and Hartford Super-fine and Extra-fine, George Taylor Extra Super, Plain and Twilled Hemps, Dutch and

KIDDERMINSTER HEMPS!

Something new and very durable.

Every variety Canton Mattings,

in all widths, in plain and checked.

Full Line Stair Carpets,

English Oil Carpets, id all widths,

very heavy and splendid styles.

Lambs' Wool Mats, Berlin do., Jute do., Velvet Rugs, Stair Rods, Carpet Lining, Carpet Sweepers,

In fact every article pertaining to a first class Carpet Store.

People Furnishing Houses

are invited to examine our stock before purchasing, and bear in mind that all customers will be courteously attended to, whether prepared to purchase or not.

☞ Particular attention given to fitting and making Carpets.

F. A. DAY,

163 & 165 Main, Street,

City Building, Biddeford.

Sept. 1, 1867. 21

A FULL LINE

OF

ELEGANT

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

FROM $30 TO $150.

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. A. DAY'S,

163 & 165 Main Street, Biddeford,

Sept. 1, 1867.

A NEW LOT OF

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

of the best quality,

IN BLACK, WHITE & COLORED

all sizes, for sale by

C. H. SELLEA,

20 No. 1 Union Block, Biddeford, Me.

G E N T L E M E N,

If you want to purchase your clothing cheap, go to

WILLIAM HILL,

100 Main Street, Biddeford, where you will find the best assortment of articles in the market. 37

☞ Pamphlets printed at this office.

Saco Advertisements.

New Firm!

TO ALL IN WANT OF

FURNITURE!

THE undersigned wish to give notice that they have recently purchased the furniture store known as the S. T. Shannon stand, on Main St., Saco, next door to Saco House, and having thoroughly re-fitted the same, and put in a large stock of

Fashionable Furniture,

they are prepared to give all good bargains who may wish to buy. Their stock embraces all descriptions of Parlor, Kitchen or Chamber Sette, and a large variety of

Paper Hangings, Carpetings, Mattresses, &c., &c.

45tf PAUL CHADBOURNE, J. F. STEARNS.

JUST RECEIVED!

A fine lot of

J. C. AIKEN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

Gold Pens!

WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR,

—AT—

H. K. TWAMBLEY'S,

No. 30 Factory Island, Saco. 1y10

PERSONS IN WANT

—OF—

Cloths, Clothing!

—OR—

Men's Furnishing Goods!

Will save money by buying of

D. M. OWEN & SON.

Saco, Sept. 24, 1867. 41

Watches,

Watches! Watches!

Just received a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' Gold Watches

—AND—

CHAINS,

At R. K. TWAMBLEY'S,

No. 30 Factory Island, Saco. 1yr10

Fall & Winter

MILLINERY!

A splendid stock from New York,

Embracing all the Latest and Desirable Styles in

BONNETS AND HATS!

Now ready and for sale low at

MRS. E. M. TAPLEY'S,

42tf 51 Main St., Saco, Me.

GOOD NEWS!

To our Friends and the Public.

CHAS. TWAMBLEY & SON,

Having had thirty years' experience in business, and having a cash capital to work with, are determined to sell goods at retail

FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LOWER

than they are now sold either in Boston or Portland, and this fact can be readily ascertained by calling at 84 Main St., opposite the York Hotel and Saco House, where you will find the finest assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware of every description for presents, Silver Plated Knives and Forks, Cutlery and Hardware in every variety, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, new and desirable patterns of LAMPS and LANTERNS, IRON and STEEL, HORSE SHOES, NAILS, &c., &c., comprising the best assortment of the above goods that can be found in any one store in the State.

We can give Great Bargains in some of the stock of the late firm of Twambley & Smith, as we purchased it at a discount from cost.

Saco, Oct. 1, 1867. 3m41

Licensed Agency.

ARREARS OF PAY, PENSIONS, BOUNTY, and PRIZE MONEY.

Above claims promptly secured by

EDWARD EASTMAN,

39 Saco, Maine.

The Lamb Knitting Machine

KNITS A STOCKING COMPLETE,

Forming the heel and narrowing off the toe as it goes along. *It sets Up its Own Work*, widens and narrows by varying the number of loops, the same as in hand knitting. No other machine in the world can do any one of these things. It knits a yard of plain work in

TEN MINUTES!

a pair of socks complete in half an hour, and an endless variety of fancy fabrics.

Every Machine Warranted to work as represented. Circular and sample stocking sent to any address on receipt of stamps.

F. N. HODSDON, Agent for Maine, Office No. 2 Union Block, Saco, Me. 1y39

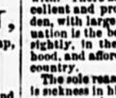
THE CELEBRATED

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

Can be had of

S. NEWCOMB, Agent,

44 At his Shoe Manufactory, South Street



House for Sale!

HOUSE Nos. 34 and 36 James Street, Saco, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire personally or by mail of the owner on the premises. Terms easy.

CHESTER WATERHOUSE,

39tf Saco, Maine.

FANCY DYE HOUSE,

Near Covered Bridge,

Factory Island, Saco, Me.

VALENTINE FREE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Saco, Biddeford and vicinity, that he has made great improvement in his Fancy Dye House, where he is prepared to color any color in the best manner.

Coloring and cleansing goods done by steam, where it is in no danger of injuring any goods.

Coats, Vests, Pants and Capes cleansed and colored without being ripped, and put in good order.

All coloring done by him warranted not to smut.

PRICE REDUCED.

Dresses colored for one dollar, and all other goods accordingly. 37tf

Boots & Shoes —FOR— THE MILLION! —AT THE— Boston Boot & Shoe Store, No. 43 Main St., Factory Island, Saco.

WE have just received a large supply of goods for our fall and winter trade, consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Gent's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., all of every description and shape, which we offer for sale at the lowest price. Our stock is large, and we can suit everybody. Our Boots and Shoes are warranted to give satisfaction. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Call and examine our goods and prices, and we will convince you that we can sell goods cheaper than any other house in the trade. ☞ Remember, No. 43 Main St., Factory Island, Saco.

RUMERY & SANBORN.

(106) F. W. SANBORN. J. L. RUMERY.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE IN SACO

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his property on Beach street, Saco, for sale at a rare bargain. The property consists of a new two story house, painted and blinded, and finished throughout in a most substantial and modern style, having stables and out-buildings conveniently connected therewith. There are also nine acres of land under excellent and profitable cultivation, containing garden, with large number of fruit trees, &c. The situation is the best in this vicinity, being high and slightly, in the centre of an excellent neighborhood, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country.

The sole reason for the subscriber's desire to sell is sickness in his family. To a gentleman who desires to purchase a residence of the above description, this is a rare opportunity.

J. M. JORDAN, 46 Beach st.

Saco, Aug 23, 1867. 38tf

General Advertisements.

BRISTOL LINE.

TO NEW YORK,

VIA

BRISTOL, R. I.

Only One Hour and Thirty Minutes

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON TO BRISTOL.

CARS leave Boston and Providence Railroad Station daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 30 P. M., connecting with the new and elegant Steamers Providence, Capt. Simmons, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Bristol, Capt. Brayton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

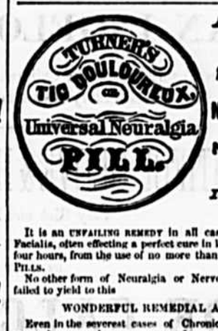
☞ Passengers by this Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington can connect with the New Jersey, Camden and Amboy Railroad. Baggage checked through.

Tickets, Berths and State-Rooms secured at the Office of the Company,

No. 3 Old State House,

and at the Station of Boston and Providence Railroad.

GEO. SHIVERICK, Agent. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager 1y46



A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—effecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used with

PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our

MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

who give it their unanimous and adqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package,	$1 00,	Postage 6 cents.
Six packages,	5.00,	" 27 "
Twelve packages,	9.00,	" 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors.

6m 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. 44

This Medallion is embedded in every Genuine Howe Sewing Machine.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES,

699 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

THESE WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London, and six first premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866, and

Are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.

These machines are made at our new spacious Factory, at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts Manitias, Clokas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, blind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by MR. HOWE, *and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

The Howe Machine Co.,

699 Broadway, cor. Fourth St., N. Y. 9

CURTIS DAVIS'

[Established 1835.]

American Peerless Washing Soap.

THIS Soap is strictly pure in every particular. It contains the exact proportion of resin to make it work with ease—will not rot or injure the fabric washed with it in the slightest degree. It is perfectly free from all coloring, injurious or offensive matter, so common in many other Soaps, it will not make the hands sore and chap, but it is of a healing nature. It makes a quick and beautiful lather, and is a splendid Soap for washing the hands, face, and all bathing purposes, only it is not perfumed.

It will make as good Shaving Soap as can be produced, by giving it proper age. It emits a pleasant odor while being used, and leaves the clothes sweet and clean, as the material of which it is composed is strictly pure and of the very best quality. It will remove grease, paint, tar, stains, &c., &c., from any material, as well as any BAR SOAP, however highly recommended.

It will wash in soft and medium hard water to the entire satisfaction of all. It can be used in very hard or salt water with the very best results. If a liberal amount of sal soda is first dissolved and added to the water. It will accomplish all that any soap can or should properly do.

It is just the soap for all consumers to buy, as it combines all the essential properties for shaving, bathing, washing the hands and face, not only of the mechanic of whatever calling, but of all others, no matter whether very much begrimmed, or of a more delicate nature, and for every description of clothes washing.

For sale by Grocers generally. Manufactured by CURTIS DAVIS, Boston. 3m41*

DR. FULLER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

THE exhausted powers of nature, which are occasioned by so many alarming symptoms—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, Trembling, Prostration. It is a speedy and effectual remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Obstructions of the Urine, Gravel, Stricture, Pain in the Back or Joints, Stone in the Bladder, diseases of the Prostate Gland, Involuntary Emissions, Dropsical Swellings, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs in men, women and children.

IT WILL CURE

all Weaknesses arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

DR. FULLER'S

Extract of Buchu

is given with great success in all Complaints of the Urinary Organs, whether new or long standing.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Weakness,

Chronic Catarrh, Irritation of the Bladder, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its Evacuation. It is also recommended for dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, eruptions on the skin and dropsy. It is

THE FEMALE'S FRIEND!

In most all affections peculiar to Females, the BUCHU is invaluable, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, and all complaints incidental to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the decline or change of Life. For pimples on the face, use the BUCHU.

IT NEVER FAILS.

It is far superior to the weak teas with which the market is flooded, called "Extract of Buchu," but containing little or no virtue.

Put up in Larger Bottles, Stronger and Better in Quality, and Less in Price, than any other so-called Extract of Buchu.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or 1-2 dozen for Five Dollars.

General Agent, HENRY A. CHOATE, Chemist and Apothecary, under Revere House, Boston. Agents for Biddeford and vicinity, ALVAN BACON and E. G. STEVENS & SON. y12

If you want to get a good likeness call at McKENNEY & HODSDON'S, and secure such pictures as they always get the *First Premium* for

General Advertisements.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

WITH

YOUR WASTE GREASE:

NO LIME NECESSARY:

BY USING

Saponifier!

OR

Manufactured by

PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO.

It will make TWELVE POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or TWENTY-FIVE GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about THIRTY CENTS. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be particular in asking for

PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO'S. SAPONIFIER

Dyspepsia Cured,

Rheumatism Cured,

Eruptions on the Face Cured,

Scrofula Cured

BY TREATMENT WITH MINERAL WATERS.

Do away with all your various and often pernicious drugs and quack medicines, and use a few baths prepared with

"STRUMATIC SALTS."

These SALTS are made from the concentrated Liquors of the Mineral Wells of the Penn'a Salt Manuf'g Co., in Pittsburg, and are packed in air-tight boxes. One always sufficient for a bath. Directions are attached.

INTERNALLY USE

"Strumatic Mineral Waters."

In bottles of one and a half pints. One sufficient for a day's use. Sold by Druggists generally.

MERRILL BRO'S' No. 215 State Street, Wholesale Agents. 1y eop48

The Last Great Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under the act of 1837.)

78 State Street, opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on reasonable terms and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents of Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.

During eight months the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on *twice* rejected applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY one of which was decided in *his favor* by the Commissioner of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse."

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person *more competent* and *trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now *pending*. Such unmistakeable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend *all* inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART.

Boston, January 1, 1867. yr4

McALISTER'S